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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XL
NUMBER 5

CALGARY, ALBERTA
MAY, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

ADDRESSES ON THE MOVE...

IN SPITE OF ALL WAR HAZARDS

31,500,000 LETTERS

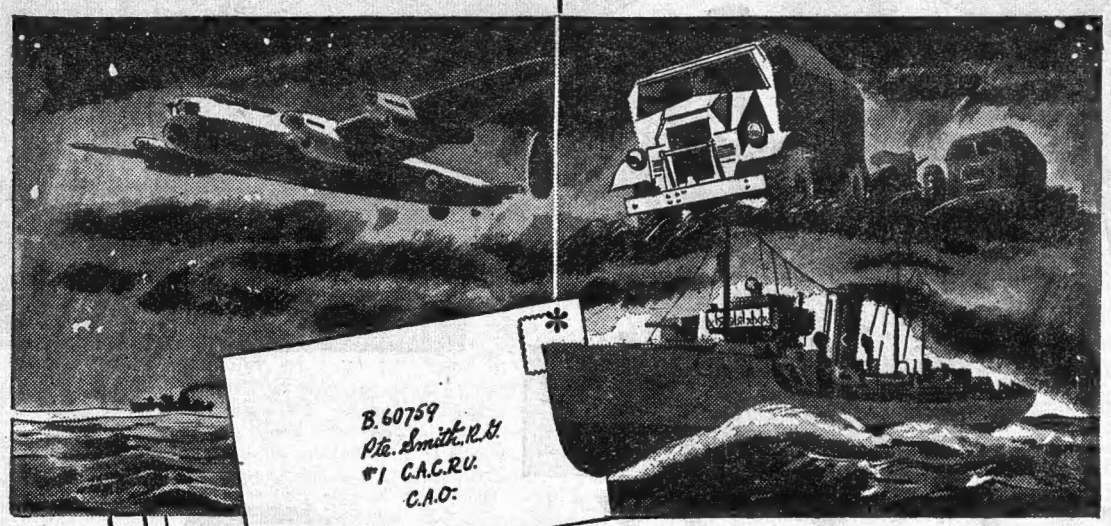
REACHED YOUR MEN OVERSEAS LAST YEAR

DO you remember the "Change of Address" form which you filled out when you moved your civilian home? After that was filed at your local Post Office, every letter sent to your old address had to be redirected to the new one, and that went on until your correspondents were familiar with your new location.

Probably you didn't move very often, but each time you did, the Post Office gave redirectory service. And if you will think about that for a moment, you will begin to see what a stupendous task confronts the Canadian Postal Corps in handling the military mails, when thousands of men are being moved almost daily!

Yet, in spite of the need of tracing men from reinforcement units to their locations on fighting fronts . . . in spite of the need of tracing them through hospitalization . . . or while on leave . . . when their unit is moved . . . in spite of delays in Air Mail service caused by adverse flying conditions . . . of delays in surface transportation caused by enemy action . . . in spite of every war hazard you can think of . . . *your* Post Office and the Canadian Postal Corps delivered 31,500,000 letters to men overseas in 1943!

You can help them to give even better service if you will take a moment to make sure that your mail is correctly prepared.



DO THESE SIMPLE THINGS

1. Always be sure each letter or parcel (properly packed) is *fully* and correctly addressed.
2. Use light-weight paper for regular Air Mail, or use the Armed Forces Air Letter Forms. Airgraph letters take a little longer because they must be processed in Canada and overseas.
3. To men in hospital, mark your letter "In Hospital" unless you are advised to this effect.
4. Never put into parcels perishable foods or substances that can be damaged by extreme

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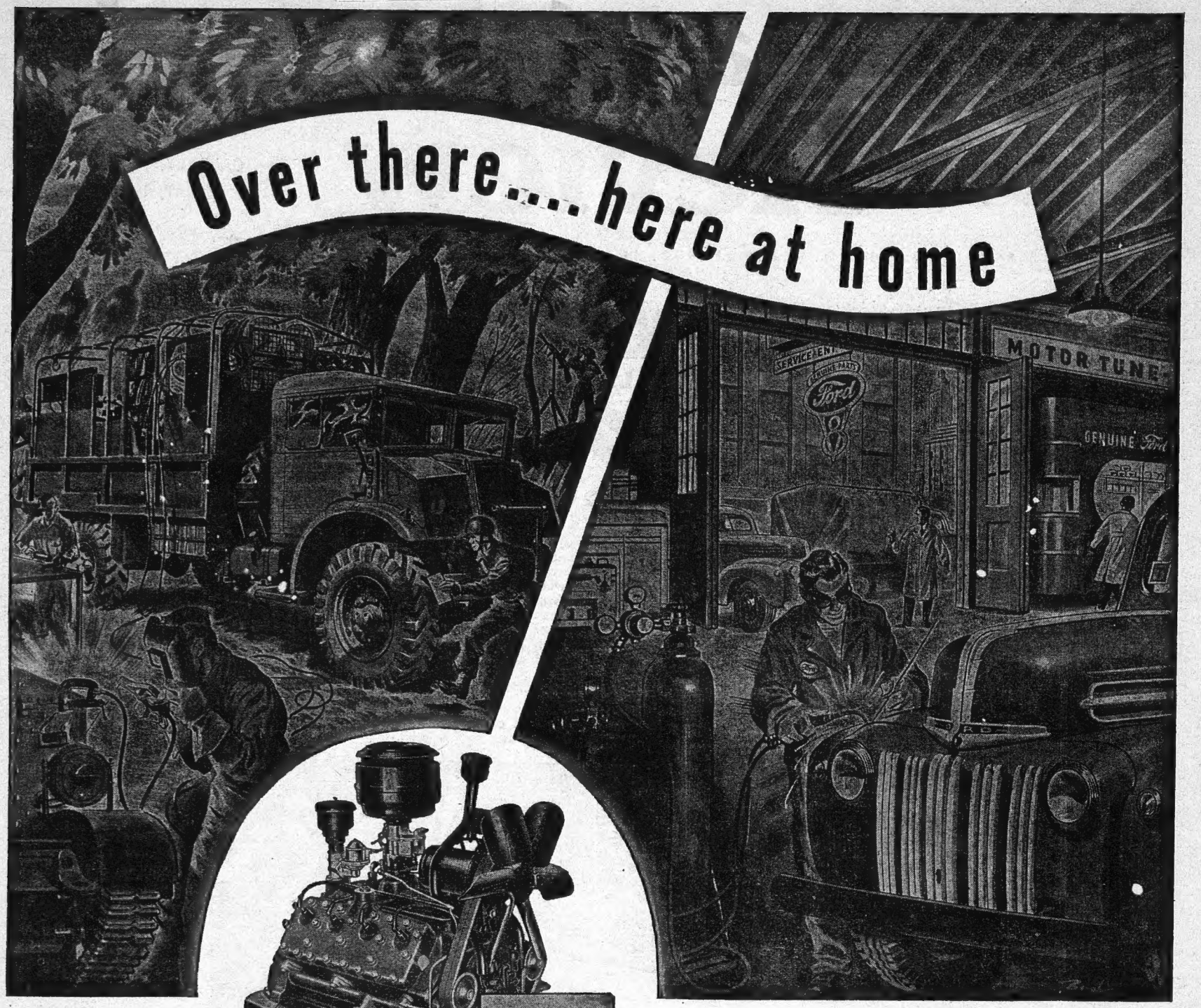
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IN SPITE OF SHELL AND BOMB DAMAGE, in spite of cruel over-loading and the wracking punishment of mine-blasted roads, motorized columns have continued to roll forward carrying United Nations troops and supplies. Ford mobile workshops, equipped with welding equipment, lathe, drill press, and other tools, and manned by skilled mechanics, are playing a real part in keeping motorized equipment moving in the war zones.

Here in Canada, Ford trucks are bearing a heavy share of the load in keeping materials and equipment moving to and from the production lines. 700 Ford dealers right across Canada are doing a thorough job in supplying expert service for car and truck owners. Though many of their skilled mechanics are serving with the armed forces, Ford dealers have done a magnificent job in keeping essential transportation operating efficiently.

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Establish New Hog Prices Schedule

By Canadian Federation of Agriculture

THE premium of $1 per carcass on "A" grade hogs which packers have been paying to producers in the past, has now been abandoned, and is instead being paid as an increase in the dressed weight price of both "A" and "B1" grade carcasses. The new schedule of prices went into effect in packing plants throughout Canada on Monday, April 10.

The amount of increase in the dressed weight price of "A" grade hogs amounts to about 50 cents per hundred, and on "B1" grade carcasses to about 10 cents per hundred. Thus, at Toronto, on Monday, the new carcass price for "A" grade hogs was quoted at $17.65 per hundred, and for "B1" carcasses at $17.25 per hundred, which represents an increase of 50 cents and 10 cents per hundred respectively over prices previously prevailing at Toronto.

When the Federal Department of Agriculture some time ago announced that it would pay a premium of $3 per hog on "A" grade hogs and $2 on "B1" grade hogs, it was stated that the packers would discontinue paying their premium of $1 per hog on "A" grade hogs, but that this would be paid instead as part of the price. Since then negotiations have been in progress between the packers and the Meat Board as to how the packers' premium was to be distributed in the price.

The announcement of the schedule of prices indicated that it had been decided not to put the full equivalent of the $1 per head premium in price per 100 lbs. on the "A" grade, but place part of it on "B1" carcass prices. Thus 50 cents per hundred has been put on the "A" carcasses and 10 cents on the "B1" carcasses. About 28 per cent of the hogs being marketed to-day grade into the top grade, but the percentage of hogs grading into both "A" and "B1" grades is as high as 75 per cent.

Discounts previously made for "heavies" and other off-grade hogs have also been discontinued, and this is reflected in the new price schedules, as well as the new arrangement of hog grading, by which the three "C" grades and the three "D" grades have been consolidated into one grade each, and whereby the weight range of "heavies" has been narrowed by ten pounds and the weight range of "extra heavies" widened by the same amount.

Federal premiums of $3 and $2 on the two top grades of hogs are now being paid on officially-graded hogs direct to producers. Certain of the provinces are also paying premiums on top grade hogs, all of which is additional to the increase added to the two grades by the packers as described above.

Pay Bonuses Direct

Dominion government hog premiums announced some time ago, of $3 on "A" grade carcasses and $2 on "B1" carcasses, will be paid direct to producers, commencing Monday, April 10. This is made clear in a further announcement from the federal department of agriculture which sets forth in detail the method of payment being adopted.

A government warrant will be attached to the grading certificates returned to the producers, and this warrant will in effect be a cheque for the amount of the premiums earned, and may be cashed at any bank. The new government premiums will be paid only on officially graded hogs.

Changes in the official hog grades will also come into effect April 10. These changes have been made to meet a considerable demand from producers, stated the department.

No changes have been made in the "A" and "B" grades, but the previous three "C" grades have been combined into one grade simply to be known as "C" grade with a weight range of 120 to 185 lbs. Similar change has been made in the "D" grades, now combined into one with the weight range 120 to 185 lbs. The weight range of "heavies" is now 186 to 195 lbs., and extra heavies are now classed as those of 196 lbs. and over. Thus the weight range for "heavies" has been narrowed by ten pounds and that of extra heavies widened by the same amount.

• • •

Manitoba Farm History

A BRIEF, interesting sketch of the development of agriculture in Manitoba was published recently by the Provincial Department of Mines and Natural Resources. The progress of agriculture in Manitoba was reviewed, from the days of plowing with oxen to the days of the tractor, and the change from the almost exclusive growing of wheat to the extensive production of livestock and dairy products; also the great help received from agricultural scientists, and the improvements in marketing.

Farming in Manitoba began about 140 years ago with the growing of potatoes and other vegetables by agents at the outposts of the North-West Company. This region was then valued only for its furs. The Selkirk Settlers came a little later, and then another half-century passed before general settlement began. The first wheat shipment to Eastern Canada was made in 1876.

Because of the move toward diversification in the last twenty years, sheep in Manitoba have almost doubled in number, hogs more than trebled, and poultry more than doubled. In the same period, dairying and beekeeping have become most important industries. In the last few years the introduction of several new crops promises to bring about further advantages. To mention only a few of these: corn for husking, sugar beets, alfalfa, clover and grass seed, soybeans, peas, sunflowers, and garden seeds.

Wheat acreage in Manitoba has been reduced 45 per cent since 1940; and there was a greater acreage in barley than in wheat last year, due to the special requirements of wartime food production.

• • •

Water For Tires

JUST plain water is the best filling for tractor tires. It reduces slippage, gives them more traction, cuts wear. So far as the average farmer is concerned, this knowledge may be the greatest thing that came out of the Goodyear Farm Forum. So good a farmer as O. M. Lassen, State AAA chairman, believes this is so. He says that his tires will now last two years longer. He has been inflating them with 75 per cent water, 25 per cent air, and getting 3 to 5 years' service out of them. Now he feels sure he can make them run 4 to 6 years, at least. Which, in times like these, is as good as adding a third to the rubber supply.—Arizona Farmer.



What is the story behind this all too common scene?

Old age and failing strength with no reserves to carry on? Or, maybe just another farmer's widow and a young family, helpless under a load of debt.

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Easy to roll, delightful —to smoke

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...we must hold

When Alexander Mackenzie pushed the borders of Canada to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, he brought to a climax the work done by Champlain, de la Vérendrye and many others.

These intrepid explorers were inspired by that restless urge which drives men on to new discoveries and achievements. After them came other pioneers glad to endure hardships so long as they could secure for themselves and their children freedom to live as they wished and to advance their own interests through their own efforts.

That is the heritage they have handed down to us. That is what we are defending in this second world war.

Victory Bonds are a means by which each Canadian can share in the war effort of his own free will. That is why Canadians have given their whole-hearted support to each Victory Loan. That is why we will all support the Sixth Victory Loan to the limit of our ability

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Farm and Ranch Review

CALGARY, CANADA

Founded and Edited by the late C. W. PETERSON in 1905 in the Interests of the Farmer and Prairie Home.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY by the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW LIMITED, Graphic Arts Building, Calgary, Alberta.

F. ANGLIN JOHNSON, President — P. PETERSON, Vice-President
Head Office: Calgary, Alberta, Canada — W. C. KERR

Eastern Advertising Office: 201 McKinnon Building., 19 Melinda St., Toronto, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes—and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years; to others, $1.00 per annum. Member Audit Bureau Circulations.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post Office, Calgary, Alberta.

Volume XL — MAY, 1944 — *Number 5*

HOW THE EDITOR VIEWS IT

CATTLEMEN'S FUTURE UNCERTAIN

OUT of the welter of discussion and debate concerning beef cattle marketing during the past few weeks these facts emerge:

1. There will be no shipments of live cattle to the United States so long as the war lasts.
2. There is no disposition in official quarters to encourage definitely, by price incentive, the winter fattening of cattle carrying good or fair fleshing in the autumn; rather it seems to be the intention to endeavor to direct into feedlots the lower end of the fall run, lower end, that is, so far as flesh is concerned.
3. The variable floor price for dressed beef under a year-around ceiling, established some months ago by the War-time Prices and Trade Board, will give way to a year-around floor under the same year-around ceiling.

Respecting the movement of Canadian cattle into the United States, much as the inability of our shippers to maintain even token offerings will be regretted, the case is clear-cut. There has been a phenomenal increase in beef cattle population across the border; the 1944 United States farm programme calls for a reduction of three million head. Slaughtering facilities there, as here, are congested. And on top of all this, according to our own authorities, any Canadian cattle sent across the line would be slaughtered and go to Great Britain under Lend-Lease. Our American cousins prefer that we put our exportable beef on our own Lend-Lease account. For this they hardly can be blamed.

But the future of the winter cattle fattening programme is a contentious problem. The recent upset in cattle marketing was precipitated by two factors: (a) the fact that last autumn many men paid for the feeders they purchased for their feedlots at prices out of line on the high side in relation to the dressed beef ceilings under which their finished animals later were to be sold, and, (b) the values of wheat, and of oats and barley, through the application of the equalization payments programme, were increased substantially last fall. Generally speaking, the higher prices paid for feeders in 1943 were the result of desires on the part of stockmen again to boost the war effort. Continually they have been urged to market the maximum tonnage of beef. True, when they looked back on their 1942-43 operations they saw a good profit above costs. Cattle this time last year, and earlier, were selling for higher prices than now prevail. Cattle prices twelve months back were very satisfactory; in fact, many a cattleman has said they were perhaps a little too good. Then, too, last autumn, as was the case in the fall of 1942, there was buying competition for the feeders provided, by slaughterers seeking animals carrying any reasonable degrees of fleshing. Cattle were in short supply, many were being held back for heavier weights, and, at the same time, the market called for beef.

It is axiomatic of the cattle feeding business that in order to get cattle on feed in the fall or early winter, there must be some assurance of a reasonable spread between the live weight costs of the animals going into the feedlots and the returns they are to bring when fat and sold for slaughter. It is the likelihood of the existence of this spread that sends the stockmen out each autumn to buy feeders; when it is not indicated the beef finishing business is restricted. This applied with equal force to the farmer with a few head on his farm of his own raising, and the large-scale, sometimes referred to as the "commercial" feeder, who counts his fattening beeves by the hundreds. Corsets and cigarettes and carpet sweepers are not manufactured unless in each instance there is prospect of a spread in price between the overall cost and the selling price; that also is true of beef produced from grains and other farm crops.

Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the feeders overplayed their hand a little last autumn when purchasing, and that they counted a little too heavily on a repetition, in the first half of

(Continued on page 8)



The FARMER'S *friend*

A true friend protects your interests—and your pocketbook!! That's what SHUR-GAIN Hog Concentrate does for the Canadian farmer. Here's how it protects his pocketbook!!

A 200-lb. hog eats 1100 lbs. of grain if grain alone is fed.

A 200-lb. hog eats 700 lbs. of grain if he gets 50 lbs. of SHUR-GAIN Hog Concentrate along with it.

In Canada, this year, about 7 million hogs will go to market!

7 million hogs x 1100 lbs. grain—3,850,000 tons of grain
7 million hogs x 700 lbs. grain—2,450,000 tons of grain

Saving of grain through SHUR-GAIN—1,400,000 tons of grain.

THIS IS AN ENORMOUS SAVING!

In addition to protecting your pocketbook, SHUR-GAIN Hog Concentrate, like a true friend, protects your interests in other ways, too. With hogs, it means: greater health and vitality!—lower mortality!—faster growth!—lower cost per pound of gain!—and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF HOGS IN THE "BIG PREMIUM" GRADES!!

No wonder that SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE is the standby of farmers who want to give their hogs a fair chance, and themselves a square deal. You can't lose with SHUR-GAIN!!

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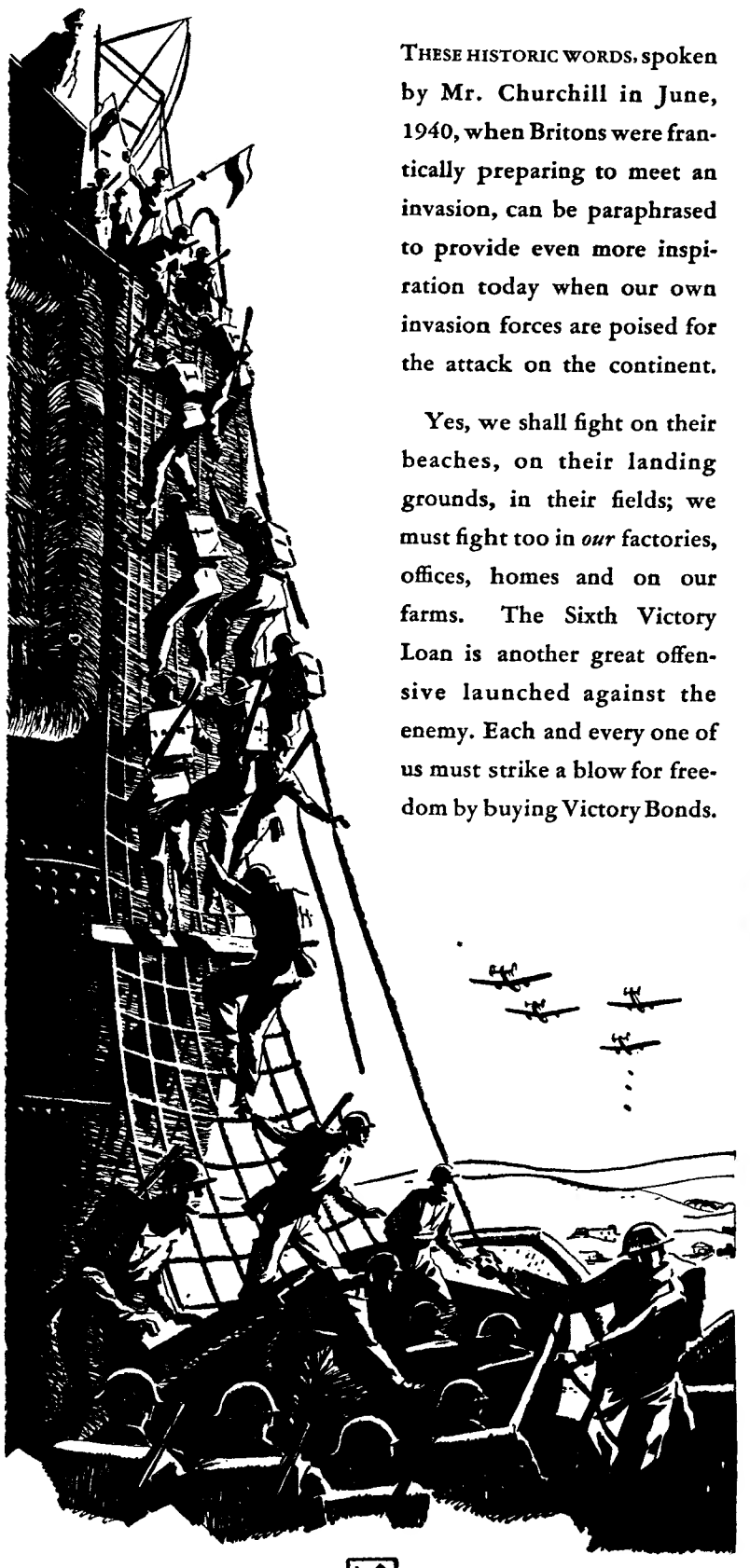
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We shall fight on their beaches

We shall fight on their landing grounds

We shall fight in their fields...



THESE HISTORIC WORDS, spoken by Mr. Churchill in June, 1940, when Britons were frantically preparing to meet an invasion, can be paraphrased to provide even more inspiration today when our own invasion forces are poised for the attack on the continent.

Yes, we shall fight on their beaches, on their landing grounds, in their fields; we must fight too in *our* factories, offices, homes and on our farms. The Sixth Victory Loan is another great offensive launched against the enemy. Each and every one of us must strike a blow for freedom by buying Victory Bonds.

Put Victory First — BUY VICTORY BONDS

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Breeders' Notes

Flint Is Choice

C. D. Flint, New Norway, has been elected president of the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

★

Buys Dartmoor Ponies

BARTON'S Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask., recently purchased a carload of Dartmoor ponies from the E.P. Ranch, Pekisko, Alberta.

★

Rock Heads Cattlemen

P. J. Rock, Drumheller, has been elected president of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, and John Wilson, Innisfail, and C. C. Matthews, Calgary, have been elected as vice-presidents.

★

Heads Swine Breeders

HARRY Hays, Calgary, has been returned to his office of president, Canadian Swine Breeders' Association. His re-election featured the annual meeting of the association in Calgary recently.

★

Calves Donated

FORTY-ONE pure-bred white-faced calves, donated outright by members of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, produced $12,080 for the Red Cross and war charities when sold at the Calgary Bull Sale.

★

Elected Vice-President

ARTHUR Richardson, Semans, Sask., was elected vice-president of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, at the annual meeting of that body in Calgary recently. T. C. Glaspell, Oshawa, Ont., was elected president.

★

Hughes is President

THOMAS HUGHES, High River, was elected president of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association at the recent annual meeting. Mr. Hughes succeeds W. J. Edgar, Innisfail. Charles Bull, Calgary, was elected first vice-president, and John Wilson, Innisfail, was returned as secretary-treasurer.

★

Plan Percheron Movie

DECISION to compile a coloured movie of Percheron horses at work for educational uses featured the recent meeting of the Alberta Percheron Breeders' Club. John McCulloch, Calgary, was elected president; D. Ellis, Hubalta, vice-president, and Hardy E. Salter, Calgary, secretary-treasurer.

★

Named Champions

PURE-BRED bulls from the herds of W. A. Crawford-Frost, Nanton, Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, and the University of Alberta were the champions at the recent Calgary Bull Sale and Spring Show. Nearly 1,000 animals were entered. In the Hereford and Shorthorn divisions, the exhibitors of the champions also won the reserve ribbons. C. H. Richardson, Bowden, was the owner of runner-up for the Ballhorn champion black entry.

★

Rye Is Elected

RECENT meeting of the Alberta Clydesdale Breeders' Association was featured re-elections of Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, to his seventh term as president, and E. D. Adams, Calgary, as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Adams has been in his office since the Association was first organized in 1916. He was presented with a suitcase by the president of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, Will Moodie, De Winton, at a luncheon held in connection with the annual meeting.

★

Sells Clydesdales

WILLIAM Campbell, Findlater, Sask., recently sold four pure-bred Clydesdale mares to Chas. Gilstrof, Craik, Sask. They are: Lady Footprint, by Caradoc Footprint; Rosevale Queen, by Forest Favourite; Balblair Charm, by Royal Victor, a son of Lochinvar.

These three mares are all in foal to the stallion, Dark Legion, by Green Meadow Footstep. The two-year-old filly, Balblair Belle, by Craigie Diamond, by Craigie Blockade, completed the deal.

To R. A. Peel, of Bethune, Mr. Campbell also sold the nine-year-old mare, Gleneden Fyvie Gloria, by Fyvie Banker (Imp.).

★

Red Polls Qualify

P. J. HOFFMAN, Secretary, Canadian Red Poll Association reports 17 animals qualified by T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta, since March, 1943.

Among those recently qualifying are Willow Bessie, six-year-old, with 9,254 pounds milk, 412 pounds fat, average test 4.45 per cent, and Willow May, five-year-old, 10,254 pounds milk, 432 pounds fat, average test 4.21 per cent, both in the 305-day division.

★

Steer For Charity

WHILE attending the Denver, Colorado, fat stock show, S. J. Henderson, Lacombe, Alta., noted black cattle breeder, purchased the reserve grand champion steer. This chunky, Aberdeen-Angus was donated by Mr. Henderson to the Lions Club of his town. "Cullud Boy" is now being raffled. He made his bow to many of the livestock fraternity at the Calgary and Edmonton bull sales. War charities will benefit from this unique event.

★

Clarke Buys Jerseys

REID Clarke, Didsbury, Alta., recently made a trip to British Columbia and selected a carload of pure-bred Jersey calves for his Didsbury Jersey Farm. Most of these were obtained in the Okanagan from the herds of R. G. Lockhart, Thos. Fowler and Kenneth B. McKechnie.

At the coast Mr. Clarke purchased a young future herd sire and three fine heifer calves that should develop into real show prospects. The young bull, Lindell Standard Commando, is sired by the R.O.P. bull, Jessoma Standard Sultan, whose seven classified progeny have the extremely high average of 87.5 per cent, two of them rating Excellent. This bull is also the sire of Calgary Jessoma Vesta, junior champion heifer for Fred Yeabsley at the 1942 Calgary Exhibition.

• • •

Pig Production Costs

WHILE overhead costs are less than feed costs, they must be considered in determining the net profit, states the Dominion Department of Agriculture. They vary according to the size of the unit, buildings used and labour available, so that it is difficult to establish an overhead cost per hog which is applicable to all farms.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta, where hog production studies of a practical nature have been carried on for many years, has established a maximum overhead cost under present conditions of $7 for each hog marketed. This figure includes all costs necessary to maintain a six-sow unit, of which each sow produces three litters in two years, with ten pigs per sow marketed annually. The following is the breakdown of these overhead costs:—

Interest at 6 per cent on capital investment of $920 in buildings, breeding stock, fencing, pasture land — total $55.20, or $6.13 per litter, or 87 cents per pig.

Depreciation — total $80, or $8.89 per litter or $1.27 per pig.

Seed, trucking, boar charge, incidentals, and labour at $4 per pig— total, $306, or $34 per litter, or $4.86 per pig.

Total overhead costs, $441.20, or $49.02 per litter, or $7 per pig.

Generous allowances have been made in arriving at these overhead costs. The allowances provide for specialized and efficient swine producing units based on permanency and the hiring of all labour at current rates. It should be noted that labour is charged at $4 per pig. On farms where help is not hired for pig raising, this item is really part of the farm labour income.

BRITISHERS LOOK AHEAD . . .

World Security Based on Farming

Articles Published in Recent Issues of Farmers' Weekly (England)

TWO-THIRDS of the world's population are engaged in primary food production and it is to them that heavy industries must look for the expansion after the war, Capt. J. Templeton, president of the National Farmers' Union, told a large crowd of Londoners at a London food exhibition recently.

The purchasing power of the people who have produced the food in the past, said Captain Templeton, had been negligible. They could not buy Britain's factory goods, hence the shortage of jobs and the dole queues in our towns.

Improve the purchasing power of British and overseas farmers to a reasonable level and the food for the people will, in large measure, be solved, he added.

The President said the exhibition was an occasion of great importance to townspeople. Various farming organizations had combined to give to Londoners a glimpse of the economic haven which the countryside afforded to Britain in peace and in war. Thousands of visitors had realized that the healthy condition of primary industries was fundamental to healthy trading and large-scale employment throughout the world.

An industry that had been spurned and neglected for 20 years was suddenly called upon to save Britain from defeat, and in those critical days of 1940-41 the skill and achievements of Britain's farmers were a source of amazement to the whole world.

The farmer had been given the tools and he had done a job that was thought to be impossible when the war began. He had broken all records for food production in Britain with less skilled labour and less land at his disposal.

No other industry has anything quite comparable to show, the President added.

A healthy world agriculture, which includes a healthy British agriculture can give us a healthy people and a healthy trade. Discernment in growing the right foods in adequate quantities must be fundamental to all plans for social uplift.

For years, the world has been short of food and we now see that we must grow more food here in Britain if our standard of nutrition is to be raised.

Every country has the same problem so far as fresh foods are concerned, and if we resolve to put man's first essential in its rightful place in Britain, in America, in the Empire, in China, in India and elsewhere, we shall, at the same time, give to urban industries an outlet for world trade that will keep millions of townspeople in permanent employment.

"A Mere Shell"

Social and industrial security, said Captain Templeton, will be a mere shell if we don't put first things first in post-war reconstruction. Food and clothing are the first material needs of every man, woman and child. Both come from the soil.

Many young men and women will see their future in farming, and the land, now recognized as the source of industrial wealth, again must become a safe repository for private capital. Conditions of labour and management must never again fall below the standards set for other industries, and agricultural science must become the province of the many.

Farmers Will Determine Prosperity

IT will be easier to go forward, developing the present policy and raising the standard of living and bring about agricultural and commercial prosperity, than to revert to the restrictions of the crazy pre-war world. If we did that, there would be another slump in agriculture and another world economic crisis," said Sir John Boyd Orr in a broadcast recently.

Before the war, Sir John pointed out, farmers produced for an uncertain market and it often happened that they could not sell at a price to cover the cost of production. Now, farmers had a guaranteed market for a guaranteed price. They knew that what they produced would be sold at a price which would leave a profit. So they had every incentive for increased production and efficient farming.

Measured in tons, food production had increased by about seventy per cent, Sir John stated, and the standard of efficient farming had risen rapidly. We had now a prosperous and expanding agricultural industry.

So much for the war food policy. But, asked Sir John, what is going to happen after the war? That was decided by the promise in the Atlantic Charter, freedom from want for all men, in all lands.

Just as our war policy has brought prosperity to farmers in this country, so will this new world-wide policy bring prosperity to food producers throughout the world.

Sir John thought prosperity for food producers would increase their purchasing power and make them better customers for industrial commodities. The first industrial commodities needed would be the things required for increased food production. Even in Britain, with its high level of agricultural efficiency, thousands of new agricultural implements, milking machines, incubators for poultry and other equipment would be needed by farmers to produce the additional foods.

Countries where agriculture is still primitive will require vastly greater amounts, Sir John went on. In munition factories which are at present producing guns and tanks, the wheels needn't stop turning at the end of the war. They can be switched over from making weapons of destruction to making the implements that help to provide the food for life.

This new world food plan will go far to solve the problem of unemployment. Instead of the stagnation of the 1930's with town workers deteriorating in unemployment and at the same time, the land, which could produce the food for their ill-fed families, lying idle, town workers and country workers will find employment creating the new wealth which will lift them both out of their poverity.

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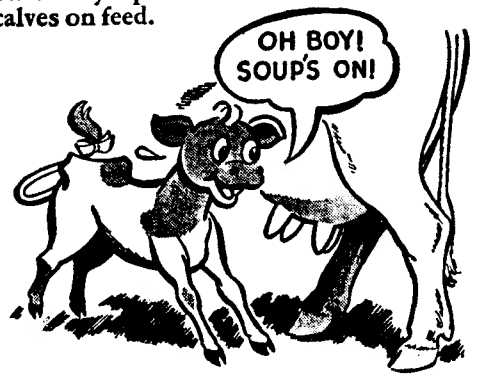
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How To Raise GOOD CALVES AND SAVE ON MILK! by Ful-O-Pep

This year, particularly, Canada needs every pound of milk we can produce . . . Yet the need for herd replacements makes it vital to raise robust, sturdy calves, as well. The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers a few timely tips on "how" and "when" you can *profitably* put your calves on feed.

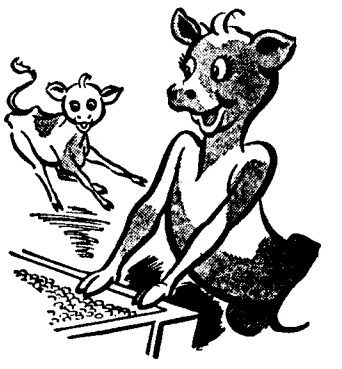


1 Allow calf to remain with its mother two or three days. Then teach it to drink from a pail. Feed warm (98°F) whole milk two or three times a day at the rate of 1 lb. of milk per day for each 10 lbs. of the calf's weight.



2 At the same time start feeding a handful of Ful-O-Pep Calf Meal after each feeding of milk and you'll find the calf soon acquires an appetite for meal. By the time the calf is a week old it should be eating a half pound of meal per day. Gradually reduce whole milk feeding, but maintain the same amount of liquid intake by adding warm water. At one week to 10 days begin feeding meal in a feed box. Increase the amount until the calf is consuming 1 lb. per day (a half pound morning and night). Continue to feed this amount until calf is five to six months old.

3 Roughage is also extremely important to growing good calves. After the calf is 10 to 12 days old, keep a good quality hay, preferably mixed hay, available in a rack. Be sure calf gets fresh water regularly—the chill removed in cold weather. At three weeks of age put a handful of Ful-O-Pep Dry & Fitting Ration in the feed box. Gradually increase amount according to size, and appetite, of calf. You may feed up to 5 to 6 lbs. per calf per day.





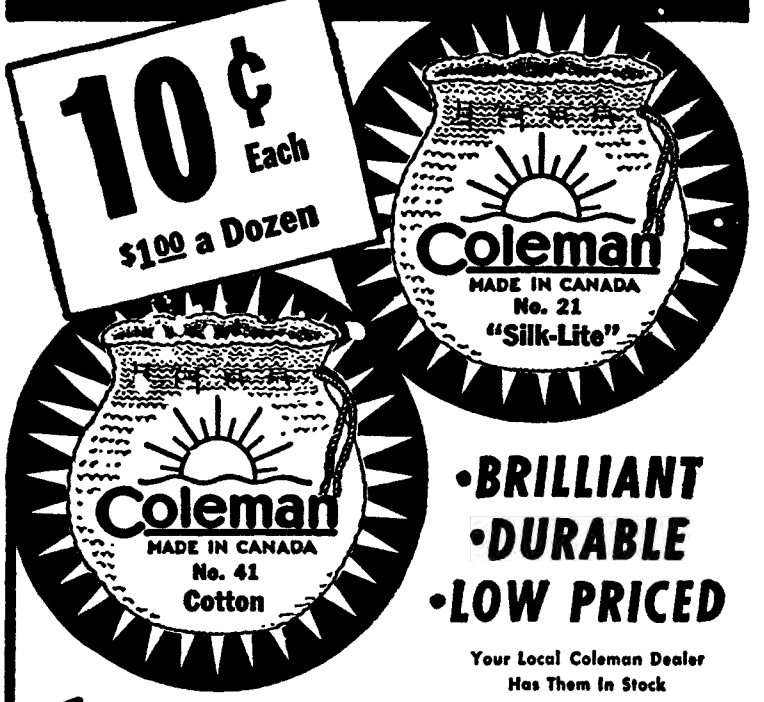
4 Reports from test herds show that calf scours and pneumonia, two of your greatest sources of calf losses, may often be traced to lack of vitamins in the feed. So feed a VITAMIN-IZED ration like Ful-O-Pep. Ful-O-Pep contains Nature's richest vitamin combination, Concentrated Spring Range, which gives your calves many of the healthful, protective vitamin benefits of fresh, green pasture. No wonder calves *thrive* and *grow* on it!

Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

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As an example . . . Mr. Charles MacIntosh . . . owner of the famous Glengarry Stock Farm, says in part, "If anyone would like to see the efficacies of the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking send them to Glengarry Stock Farm, at Apple Hill, Ontario, during the milking period."

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THE DE LAVAL *SPEEDWAY* METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. *Be regular*—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. *Have everything in readiness*—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. *Preparation of the cow*—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. *Use of the Strip Cup*—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. *Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.* Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. *Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes.* Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR



New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

How the Editor Views It

(Continued from page 5)

1944, of the fat cattle price levels of the same period in 1943. What, then, is the position?

It is this. Part of the deal made with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in 1942, when the cattlemen waived their rights to send their cattle to the price-stimulating American markets, was that production costs would be reviewed, when deemed necessary, in order that cattle prices, under the dressed beef ceiling, would bear reasonable relationship to costs. Not one word has been heard from the authorities about this undertaking.

It was also part of the agreement that in periods of serious price declines the cattle market would be supported by government agency purchases. The first plan was that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board would purchase cattle—this plan was not placed into effect; later the Canadian Meat Board undertook to purchase beef for export to Britain. Substantial purchases have been made, limited, we understand, chiefly by difficulties in securing shipping for the trans-Atlantic movement and pressure on storage facilities. These are physical problems and should be fully appreciated by all.

Complaint of the cattlemen is that these Meat Board purchases, in too many cases, do not commence until cattle prices have been reduced and complaint is registered at Ottawa. The evidence does seem to show that when cattle sales are sluggish and prices tend to weaken, when complaint is made and pressure put on from Ottawa, purchases are made and cattle are sold for slaughtering. It is not difficult to realize that what happens is that buying drives are localized and other groups of producers, in other areas of the country, suffer at least temporarily.

Since controls first were applied to cattle marketing, the relating of the fair cattle prices under ceilings established for dressed beef has baffled producers. One of the great needs is an established price schedule, even though it be but approximate, for live cattle. The grower of beeves is not an abattoir mathematician; calculations of hot, cold or defatted dressing percentages, and all the additional calculations entering into the establishing of beef carcasses values are entirely out of his line. It should not be difficult to put on paper for him to look at some cattle price figures, related to representative dressing percentages and to carcass ceilings. This would do much to remove the uncertainty and the lurking suspicion in the producer's mind that under the present arrangement he is taking a walloping.

There is need, too, if winter feeding is to be maintained on its present volume, for assurance of price spread between the feeder animal and the fattened beast. Unless this spread exists, in the proper degree, a much heavier run of cattle to market than is customary in the autumn months will be seen. Having in mind packing-house labour difficulties and the recurrent congestions brought about through wartime-increased livestock populations, heavier autumn runs could spell disaster. Assuming the ability later on to deliver to Britain all of the beef she can use, there is need for large-scale feeding operations. Cattle feeding is an integral part of any greater-tonnage beef production programme.

During the past week or two a new factor has entered the situation. It is an ominous one. Across the prairies moisture is urgently needed. Denied ample rainfall ranges and pastures and grain fields will suffer seriously. Drought early this summer may start thousands of cattle moving to market. The problem will be to hold back as many of these as is possible, for feeding in districts possessing reserves of feed. And here again the indicated spread between the feeder beast and the fat one will be of great importance.

★ ★

Population Increased

IN the last fifty years a population equivalent to that of the United States has been added to the resident population of India by natural increase. The human family there is increasing at the rate of 5,000,000 people yearly at the present time. That is sometimes forgotten when famine is the topic and Great Britain the target for those who speak first and think afterwards.—Victoria Colonist.



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LOW COST RATIONS FOR REARING POULTRY

TESTS carried out at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over a period of eighteen months to determine if and to what extent low protein feed mixtures of moderate cost could be used in rearing poultry have shown interesting and practical results.

A mash analyzing 16 per cent of crude protein fed alone to seven weeks of age and then supplemented with gradually increasing amounts of scratch grain gave as satisfactory growth as a mash of 20 per cent protein which was fed with the same proportion of grain as was used for the 16 per cent protein mash. The actual proportions of grain to mash used are indicated by the following ratios: 1-7 weeks, mash only; 7-10 weeks, one of grain to four of mash; 10-13 weeks, 1:3; 13-16 weeks, 1:2; 16-19 weeks, 1:1; 19-22 weeks, 2:1; 22-24 weeks, 3:1. The actual consumption of protein considering both mash and grain over the whole 24-week period was 14½ per cent of the feed consumed. As the average scratch grain mixture contains from 12-13 per cent of protein, this is a very low protein ration and one low in cost.

From the date on which the birds had access to grass covered runs the cod liver oil and dehydrated green feed were removed from the mash as sunshine and green grass were then available thus further cheapening the ration. The birds which received 12½ per cent of protein on the other hand were apparently at too low a level and made considerably less growth. All birds were subsequently carried through a laying year and the birds which had 14½ per cent protein in the rearing period were apparently equally as sound for egg production. The mashes fed were all carefully balanced so that no vitamin or mineral deficiencies could occur and affect the results. Soyabean oil cake meal was found in these same tests to give satisfactory growth when substituted for 80 per cent of the high protein animal feeds, the rations again being, of course, balanced so as to be adequate in vitamins and minerals.

As high protein feeds and particularly high animal protein feeds are the most expensive part of the ration the reduction in quantity used and their substitution by soyabean oil cake meal as was shown to be feasible by this research means a real economy without loss in growth. Furthermore, the use of a high proportion of cheap and readily available home-grown grains simplifies feeding as well as lowering the feeding cost.

• • •

Cut Chick Mortality

MORE chicks than ever were hatched in Canada in 1943, but far too many of them never lived to lay eggs or to be sold as poultry meat. Many of these deaths could have been avoided.

No matter how vigorous and healthy a newly hatched chick may be, if it is stunted or weakened in the early days of its life it will be a losing proposition in the end. Careless feeding, careless brooding—these are the kind of things which set a chick off to a bad start.

How can a farmer avoid these losses? Good housing will help. A weatherproof building built to allow plenty of sunlight and fresh air and a reliable heating unit with the best fuel obtainable will keep the chicks comfortable and the operator not too busy.

As to feeding, there's no economy in feeding cheap and inferior rations. Until it gets out on range, the chick depends entirely on the feed it is given in the brooder. For this reason, the starter feed should be carefully prepared, containing all the elements necessary to a growing chick.

There is little cause for worry if the chicks come from a reliable source, are warmly housed in sanitary surroundings, and are given fresh water and plenty of suitable feed. Nature will take care of the rest.

But once a chick is chilled or inadequately fed, it may never recover sufficiently to be profitable. And late replacements never equal an earlier hatched chick.

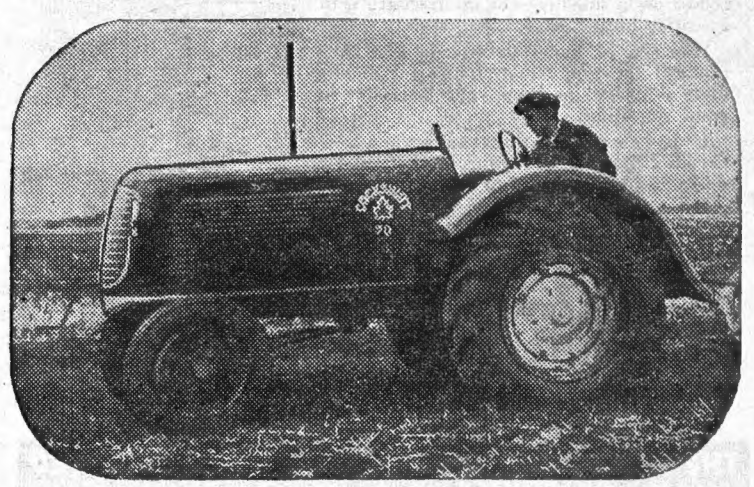


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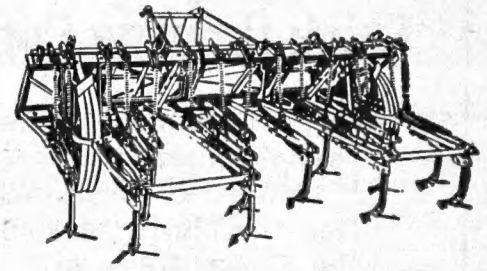
IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement by Genuin Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Auth. orized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repairs or purchase of new machines he is ready to serve you in every way possible

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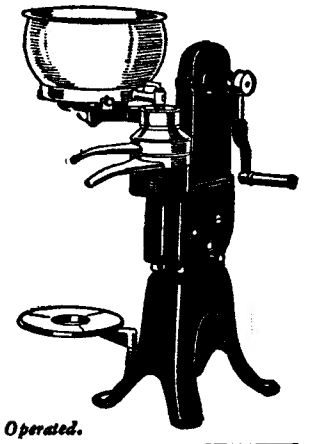
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Shortage of materials and labour have reduced the number available for immediate delivery. So keep your Separator in good condition.

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MONEY $ MAKER

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- It's time now to switch your young chicks to these famous "farm-tested" feeds. Whether you feed the Mash "straight" or mix the Concentrate with your own grains. YOU CAN'T LOSE, because these "farm-tested" Chick Feeds are UNIFORM in quality.
- Don't waste time with experiments. Feed ONLY "farm-tested" Feeds. Then check the results.

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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

SO far as I can make out from western weather reports, better than normal rains must come during the next few months, if the West is to win "an average crop" this year. I am glad that we've got a reserve supply of wheat, safe in the bin. Let those whose profit stride is spoiled by this "emergency bread grain reserve" protest as they may. The position looks O.K. to me —a cereal anchor against the manifest dangers ahead?

Rain Needed

I am reminded of a quip:

Candidate: How did you like my speech on the agricultural problem?

Farmer: It wasn't bad; but a day's rain would do a heap more good.

Perhaps your readers could enlighten me as to the real meaning of the following market item: "Winnipeg, March 29 (CP)—The United States Commodity Credit Corp. purchased 3,500,000 bushels of Nos. 2 and 3 Northern during early trading to-day on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Rye futures moved lower at the opening on fair selling in the pit."

My understanding is that there is no longer any "trading" in wheat at Winnipeg's grain pit. On the other hand the well-informed CP should certainly know what it is talking about? If, in fact, there is no further wheat "trading" on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange —and I make bold to suggest it is a fact!—I think that such market reports should be more carefully phrased?

Be that as it may, with livestock herds across North America at record levels, and with more millions of under-nourished human beings around the world than at any time across the centuries, all eyes will be focussed on the 1944 weatherman as he gradually unfolds his plans on the prairies. Here's hoping he will be fairly generous with the moisture! — "New Canadian," Toronto, Ont.

• • •

IT seems some of our leading papers are harping too much on the fact that the U.F.A. and A.F.U. are not amalgamating faster but do not see the need to push too much since we both have the Federation of Agriculture to lay our resolutions before. They take them to the government as united farm opinion and have succeeded to some extent already in helping us.

Deplores Controversy

In the United States we find three organizations, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau. The Grange, probably the oldest, goes in for co-operatives and social activities; they are now building consumer co-ops., having let the Farm Production Co-ops. they helped to organize build into individual units such as our various pools. Now they demand a $5 annual fee to the Grange before farmers are entitled to purchase goods through the consumer co-op. stores.

They conduct the organization work on the lines of a lodge, with installation of officers, etc., and have their social nights, banquets, speakers, etc. But no one outside of members can attend.

Anyone can join the Farmers' Union, which is strictly a business organization, and concerned mostly with co-operative buying. In some districts it is still strong, but in the main, where the writer visited, the Grange had more members and was much more active.

The Farm Bureau, which has sprung up in recent years, is going strong in places. Any farmer or member of his family is entitled to membership, and the women have their own branch. It resembles the U.F.A. more than the other clubs in that respect, also in that there is no lodge formalities of initiation. They also have their co-op. set-up, mainly consumer goods, sponsor 4H clubs, do a lot of educational work, etc.

All three of these organizations are strong for co-operation, both buying and selling, and none believe in strike action. In fact, I found farmers generally most indignant over the labour strikes during wartime. They claim the labour unions have got too strong for the country; that labour leaders with too much power are headed for a fall. Farmers striking would be unthinkable, but of course they do not need to.

The government's policy through drouth and low prices brought them safely through the bad years and they are not confused into leaving their course which they started on, co-operation. They are building their organizations slowly but constructively, wasting no time over amalgamation. They do not run candidates, but are learning to vote for men instead of "ham and eggs for breakfast," and to send delegations to Washington when farm measures are up for discussion. They co-operate in this, each organization sending delegates or financial aid, and they are getting results.

So why cannot farmers in Alberta attain their objective by developing two organizations and co-operating through the Federation of Agriculture? There is more to be gained by developing two organizations constructively than arguing our differences as at present.—Cora J. Kerns, Acme, Alta.

• • •

TELL all farmers to sow sweet clover on summerfallow to prevent burn outs. Sweet clover is better than alfalfa. Volunteer crops take too much moisture from the air. Clover furnishes plenty of pasture for sheep and cattle, since the hay must be cut before flowering. Then let it grow and pasture. Plow under before freeze-up and disc once. This will increase the yield ten bushels to the acre over bare summerfallow.

Sweet Clover, Sheep Dogs

Sheep must be handled with quiet dogs. Never mix Suffolk with white faced sheep. Sheep should be marked with a punch in one ear. (Yearling one punch; 2 years, 2 punches, etc.). Ewes to be culled should be punched on opposite ear. All ewes which are not good milkers, or which have had udders should be culled. Lambs should be fed grain in the morning.

The sheep rancher or farmer should do all that is possible to have shepherd interested in making profit with the herd. Perhaps by way of encouragement, allow him to have a small band with the rancher's flock. Possibly some of the boys returning from the war might be encouraged to learn sheep herding. Many of the sheep herders in the old country, France, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Russia and other European countries were the best shepherds. It is easy work if interest is maintained.

To have good dogs they should be castrated before they are eight months of age. All dogs should be tied for the night. To pick the best puppies, take them away from the mother at three or four days of age and place them at about ten feet distant from her. The puppy which the mother takes first is the smartest dog and decline in worth is the order which she picks them out. All dogs should have a collar with an identification disc. Stray dogs should be shot and upon proof (front foot), a ten-dollar premium may be collected.

Small lambs should not be left with the ewes if the dog comes close. Ewes go out to fight the dog and may be killed. On the other hand if the dog is small it will scare the sheep into a corner and they may trample the lambs.

One example of a safe sheep yard is made of hog wire nine feet high and a gate from 16-foot boards. Sheep should lie in a different place every night. This helps to keep them clean, and they will not be so troubled with ticks. Early in the spring, all long dead grass and tall weeds should be burned. The new tender grass comes more quickly and makes good pasture at an earlier date.

—Frank Budde, Cluny, Alta.

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Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED. Write for information and trial offer.

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. . . . the AXIS RATS. In Canada, rats destroy food worth MILLIONS annually. Help cut this waste! KILL RATS with RAT-NIP . . . or money back. Rats can't resist it. It acts quickly . . . . surely. Easy to use. At drug, hardware and general stores. 2½ oz. 35c.



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RAT-NIP

NEARLY 30 YEARS OF SUCCESS

Controlling Runoffs

THE control of water that accumulates from melting snow or heavy rain is important on all farm land that has sufficient slope to cause much runoff. In the dry areas, the runoff water should be impounded for irrigation or stock watering or should be induced to soak into the soil for crop use. In wetter localities, soil erosion may be the principal problem, says A. E. Palmer, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.

A sure way to tell whether or not there is enough runoff from a field to necessitate its control can readily be determined by observing the amount of water that is flowing when the snow melts in the spring. Not only does the spring runoff indicate the water loss, but it shows where the water runs and how it can be controlled most easily. All of the natural water courses are shown and the localities are indicated where the water can be impounded or spread out to soak into the soil.

Spreading Dykes

Watching the water flow over the land also suggests where spreading dykes could be used, where contour cultivation or contour furrows would be helpful or where ditches could be constructed to lead the water off from the land or into storage reservoirs.

A farmer who makes a point of carefully examining his fields when the spring runoff is occurring will be sure to decide that some kind of water control is necessary for he will see the amount of soil that is being carried away or the amount of water is being lost from his farm.

It should be borne in mind that even a careful observation of the runoff will give only an indication of the water control programme that should be followed. Before dykes, dams or ditches are constructed it would be well to check the proposed work with a surveyor's level. If the runoff has been carefully observed and the farmer develops his major ideas and then checks the field with a levelling instrument, he should be able to develop a satisfactory water control programme with a minimum of effort.

• • •

Hold Flax Production

CANADA and the United States will require all the flax seed that can be produced in the Prairie Provinces this year. This was the information presented to the National Linseed Flax Committee at its annual meeting held recently. Serious shortages will arise unless the acreage devoted to flax production in 1944 is at least equal to that of 1943.

In the National interest all farmers whose land is reasonably clean should consider devoting a large acreage to flax this year. The fact that there are no restrictions placed on fall deliveries of this crop and that price increases were recently announced, will lend real encouragement to those farmers who can produce flax successfully.

Flax production has proven very satisfactory in many districts of Alberta. Weeds probably constitute the greatest menace as the crop is unable to compete well with other plants, but in other respects land which produces good stands of wheat is adaptable to flax production. Flax is highly resistant to sawfly damage, but may be severely damaged by grasshoppers. With the more general use of modern combine harvesters many of the harvesting difficulties have been overcome.

Good seed is essential to successful production of any crop, but flax presents special problems in this respect. Because special equipment is frequently required to clean flax satisfactorily, early attention should be given to this problem. It is most important that flax seed be treated with a Mercurial Dust before planting. This will prevent rotting organisms from destroying tiny seedlings. The Formaldehyde Treatment should never be used on flax seed.

The varieties of flax recommended for Alberta are Redwing, Bison and Royal. The first-mentioned is the earliest maturing and should be used in those areas where the growing season is relatively short.



Ask your local dealer or send for illustrated booklet on how to fight the Warble Fly.

According to government statistics, Canadian farmers lose twelve million dollars every year through decreased hide values, lowered milk production, decreased beef poundage . . . due to the attack of WARBLE FLIES. Cut this loss now with C-I-L WARBLE POWDER—easy to use, sure in effect.

CIP416

C-I-L WARBLE POWDER

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Calgary FERTILIZER DIVISION Winnipeg
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Save TIME LABOR GRAIN

FOR WARTIME NEEDS



JOHN DEERE *Straight-Through* COMBINES

John Deere *straight through* Combines give you outstanding grain-saving performance with their extra capacity in cutting, elevating, threshing, and separating units. In the 11-A and 12-A Combines, crops are handled in a straight line from the cutter bar to the end of the straw rack. No turns or corners to cause piling, jamming, or bunching. Smooth-operating cutting and elevating parts . . . big-capacity, full-width rasp bar cylinder . . . extra-large cleaning units—all go to make up the ideal combine for the small or medium-sized farm—the ideal combine for soy beans and small grains.

For safety, speed, and efficiency, most adjustments are made from outside the machine. Changing cylinder and concave clearance, adjusting sieves, increasing or decreasing the volume of air from the powerful fan or changing its direction to the cleaning units—reel and platform adjustments—all quickly and easily made.

If you need a combine this year and are eligible to buy one, see your John Deere dealer. He will do all in his power to get one for you. If you have a John Deere 11-A or 12-A, take good care if it by checking it carefully before and after use, or better yet, have your John Deere dealer do this for you.



JOHN DEERE
Moline, Illinois

BUY MORE BONDS ★ GET IN THE SCRAP

Your Victory Bond

- Is a RECEIPT for a LOAN you have made to your Country to help it fight YOUR battle for Democracy.
- Is immediately convertible to cash at any time you so desire.
- Pays you better interest than you will receive at any bank.
- Provides a comfortable nest-egg for after-the-war buying.

FOR FREEDOM—FOR SECURITY —FOR POST-WAR PROSPERITY

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WINNIPEG CANADA

• BUY VICTORY BONDS NOW! •



PAINT FLIES TO WAR but there's still plenty for your Kitchen

You bet there is and for the other rooms in your house too. Yes, even though war demands are great, Marshall-Wells scientific, efficient production methods make possible a good supply of inside paints. So wherever you notice a bare spot —get at it with Marshall-Wells quality paint. Be thrifty, conserve, help the war effort. Keep your home healthful, cheerful and colorful with Marshall-Wells paint.



MARSHALL -WELLS-

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Recent HAPPENINGS

MAY SELL MEAT

DURING suspension of meat rationing, a farmer, or a person who raises livestock, can slaughter (or, have slaughtered for him) without slaughtering permit, livestock raised on his own premises, for direct sale of meat in standard retail cuts to a household consumer for the consumer's personal or household consumption. Such meat need not be stamped. A farmer cannot sell meat to any other class of buyer without a slaughtering permit.

• • •

FERTILIZER PRICES CONTROLLED

TO help farmers in their production efforts the Board's Fertilizer Administrator announced special efforts to meet normal fertilizer demands. It was pointed out that due to Wartime Prices and Trade Board policies of subsidizing imports and zoning distribution, Canadian fertilizer prices are probably the lowest in any country in the world, being several dollars a ton less than in the United States or in the United Kingdom.

• • •

CEILINGS ON TRUCKS

PRIVATE sales of trucks and trailers are placed under a price ceiling by a new order announced by J. H. Berry, motor vehicle controller, and concurred in by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The order also applies to trucks and trailers sold by auction or in sales of personal or household effects. Previously only truck and trailer sales by automotive dealers came under the price ceiling.

Maximum prices are set in relation to prices for new vehicles, with depreciation allowance according to year of used vehicle and provision for handling charges, optional equipment and transportation costs.

An invoice giving all particulars of model and terms of sale must be given the purchaser.

• • •

EGG CONTRACT CONCLUDED

A CONTRACT calling for the shipment of a minimum of 7,500 long tons of dried egg powder annually during 1944 and 1945 has been entered into between the Special Products Board and the British Ministry of Food, the Board has announced. The Ministry agrees to use its best efforts to accept such additional quantities as may be available. It is provided that at the option of the Ministry up to eighteen million eggs of the 1945 shipments may be taken as shell eggs.

The minimum contract quantity is equivalent to 48 million dozen shell eggs, but present indications are that the quantity available for drying for British shipment in 1944 will greatly exceed this amount. Pre-war egg exports to Britain were around one million dozen annually. Shipments of dried egg in 1943 were the equivalent of 34 million dozen shell eggs.

• • •

ZONING HELPFUL

ZONED collections of milk and cream have resulted in reductions up to 44 per cent in the number of trucks used for collecting these products and consequent large savings in gasoline, rubber and trucking equipment, the services administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board reported recently in a review of the operation of its order on the transportation of milk and cream, issued over a year ago.

The largest reduction was reported from Saskatchewan where zoned collections of churning cream were begun last May. Special difficulties were experienced in Ontario and Quebec, the report said, since the greatest duplication of truck services was found in those provinces. With the co-operation of the Quebec Department of Agriculture the difficulties there have been largely overcome. In Ontario, except in the far north and outlying districts, an average of six creameries were found to be maintaining truck collection services in each township. In one township trucks of 14 creameries were operating, and in the area covered by another creamery 29 other cream collection trucks operated. Producers, truckers and processors have been consulted as far as possible in determining the zones which all will have been laid out by the end of March.

• • •

SUBSIDIZE BEES

TO help more farmers go in for honey production, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will pay a subsidy of 50 cents a pound on all importations of packaged bees from the United States to June 15. The subsidy will be paid by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation to dealers or to persons dealing with a non-resident supplier and importing bees for their own use or sale.

Board officials explained that there is a big demand for bees, particularly from the Prairies, and the new subsidy policy is designed to help meet increased costs of stocks in the United States. Most bees are imported from California.

Beekeepers who are registered with the Board may get 15 pounds of sugar per colony if this sugar is needed for the nourishment of the hives in the spring. Application should be made to the provincial apiarist.

• • •

URGES POOLING MACHINES

RATIONING of farm machinery still is necessary because it is the only way to be sure that available equipment goes to those producers who need it most, R. W. Gallup, deputy administrator of farm machinery, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has stated. Though factory output this year will be considerably greater than in 1943, it will be only about 80 per cent of normal production and not nearly enough to fill all farm demands. There are still shortages in material and component parts, particularly in steel sheets, ball and roller bearings, motors, mallable and grey iron castings.

Farmers were urged to help ease the situation by keeping their present machinery in operation if at all possible.

Repair parts to the extent of 156 per cent of normal output will be made available this year to permit farmers to keep their present equipment in the field, and no farmer should submit an application to purchase a new machine if he can repair his old one, said Mr. Gallup.

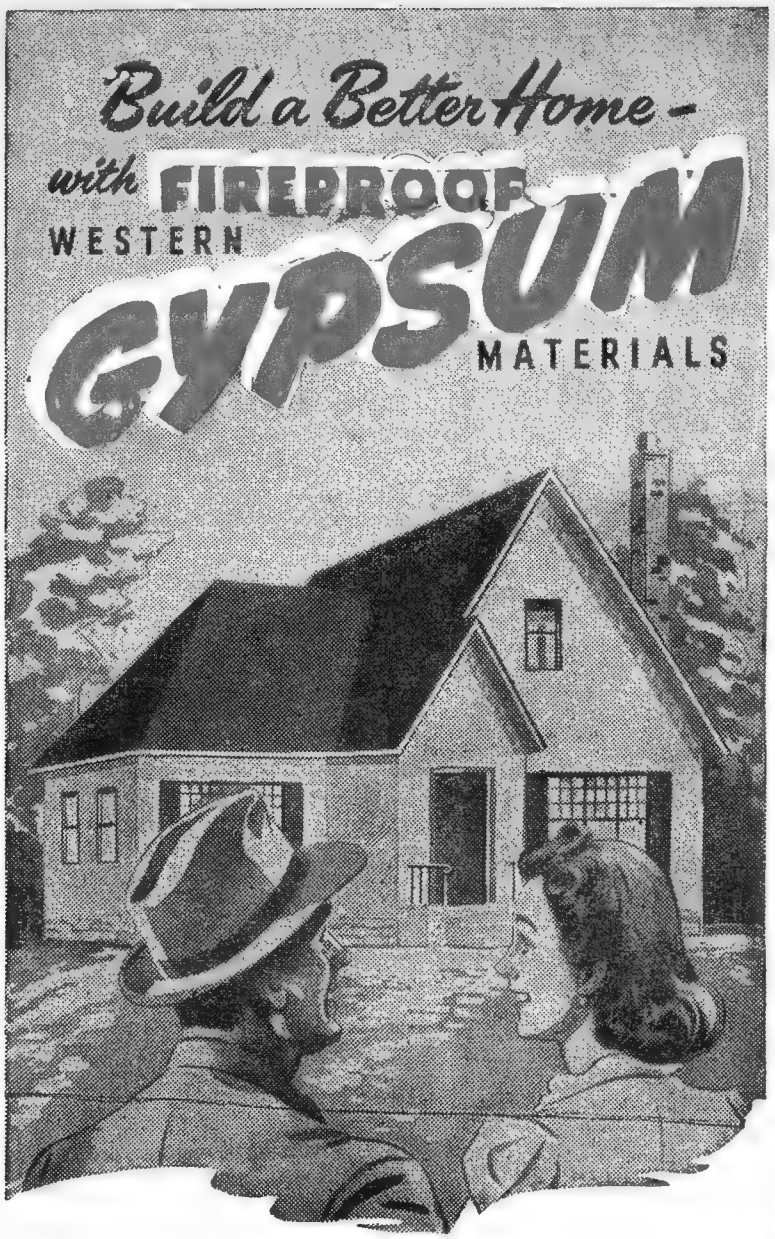
Pooling of machinery by neighbors also was suggested for maximum use of equipment.

Under Board regulations farmers who sell used equipment will not be entitled to buy new machinery unless they have first filed with the Board's representative a full description of the machinery sold and reasons for selling, together with a full description of new machinery wanted and the need for it. They also must have a notice from the Board's representative that their application for new machinery will be considered.

Applications will be taken only from farmers who actually own or lease the land on which the machinery is to be used.

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order
Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
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The Home of Tomorrow is -

- ✓ FIREPROOF!
- ✓ NO SHRINKING WARPING OR BUCKLING
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- ✓ DEPRECIATION REDUCED TO A MINIMUM!
- ✓ STRONG-WINDPROOF
- ✓ PLASTER CRACKS ELIMINATED
- ✓ THOROUGHLY INSULATED
- ✓ EASY TO KEEP CLEAN!

When you build or modernize your present home, remember the only way to get new conveniences and new satisfaction is to build in the new way. You will have the kind of a home now that will be built after the war by using materials such as are illustrated. And there are many other products such as Stonewool Insulation and Nu-Coat Water Proof Cement Paint.

Lumber is vital to the nation's war effort . . . but gypsum saves lumber. Gypsum makes a better building, up-to-date in every respect at no increase in cost.

There are times in some communities when the demand for certain Western Gypsum materials temporarily exceeds the supply. But, by and large, all W.G.P. products are now available at all lumber yards and building supply dealers in the West.

So call on your nearest dealer immediately. Discuss your plans and ideas . . . and ask him for pamphlets and booklets which are offered without charge.



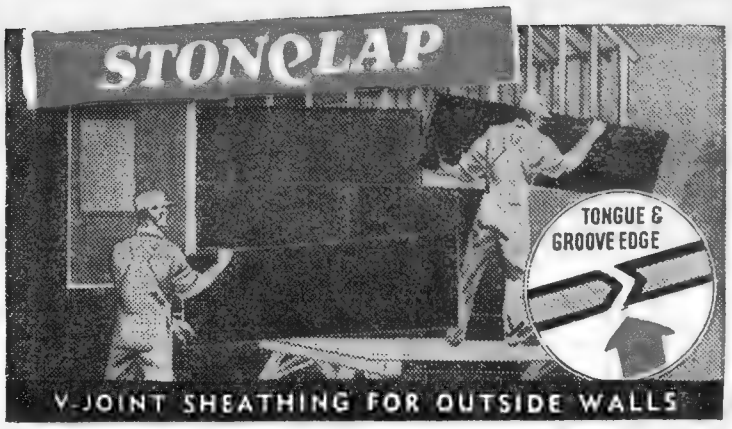
All the latest developments in gypsum building materials have been pioneered in Western Canada by Western Gypsum Products Limited. We hold exclusive rights to world-famous patents. All our products have been subjected to the most exacting tests over a period of many years and under various climatic conditions.

Western Gypsum materials are as enduring as the rock from which they are made. Because they are mineral, they are fireproof.

For booklets and further information, see your own lumber yard or building supply dealer.

WESTERN GYPSUM PRODUCTS LIMITED

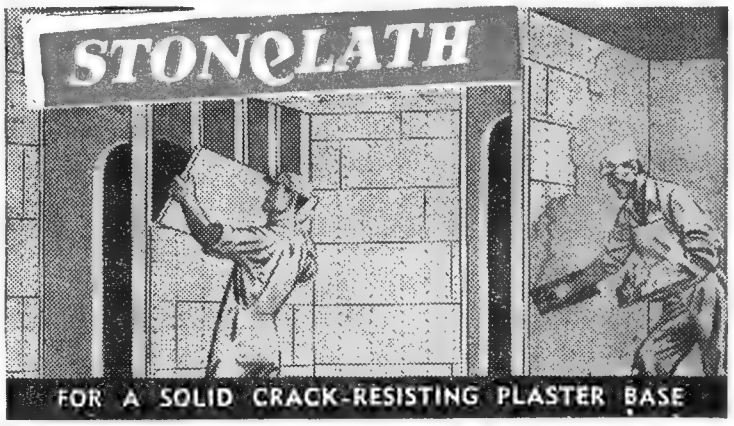
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG



Stonelap is the modern sheathing which keeps out wind and weather because of its exclusive V-joint edges and weather-proofed ends. It is ½-inch thick and sheets are 8 feet by 2 feet. These large units reduce the number of joints to a minimum. Because Stonelap does not shrink, walls keep their tight joints. Stonelap adds to the safety of a home because it is fireproof. Stonelap cuts and nails as easily as lumber and it takes any finish, such as stucco, siding or brick.



There is nothing to equal Florida Exterior Stucco to give a home a permanent weather-proof, colorful finish that will retain its beauty for years without attention. It comes in a selection of twelve beautiful shades and white, and it is factory mixed to assure absolute color uniformity. Florida Exterior Stucco is applied over a reinforced cement base coat and can be readily textured to suit any whim or fancy. It is water resistant and non-staining. Two-tone textured effects are obtained by simply using two complementary colors.



And here is the modern lath and plaster wall for your home. Instead of the old-fashioned wood lath, use Stonelath. The large sheets, 48 inches by 16 inches, provide an extra fireproof wall which saves fuel.

Stonelath does not need to be wet down before plaster is applied, thus eliminating the moisture which helps cause cracks. Stonelath does away with unsightly lath streaks.

You will be proud of this finish in your home—Western Hardwall Plaster at Whiterock Finish. Made by special patented processes from pure gypsum rock, these plasters make a permanent bond with Stonelath, assuring walls of great strength, free from cracks, white and [illegible]

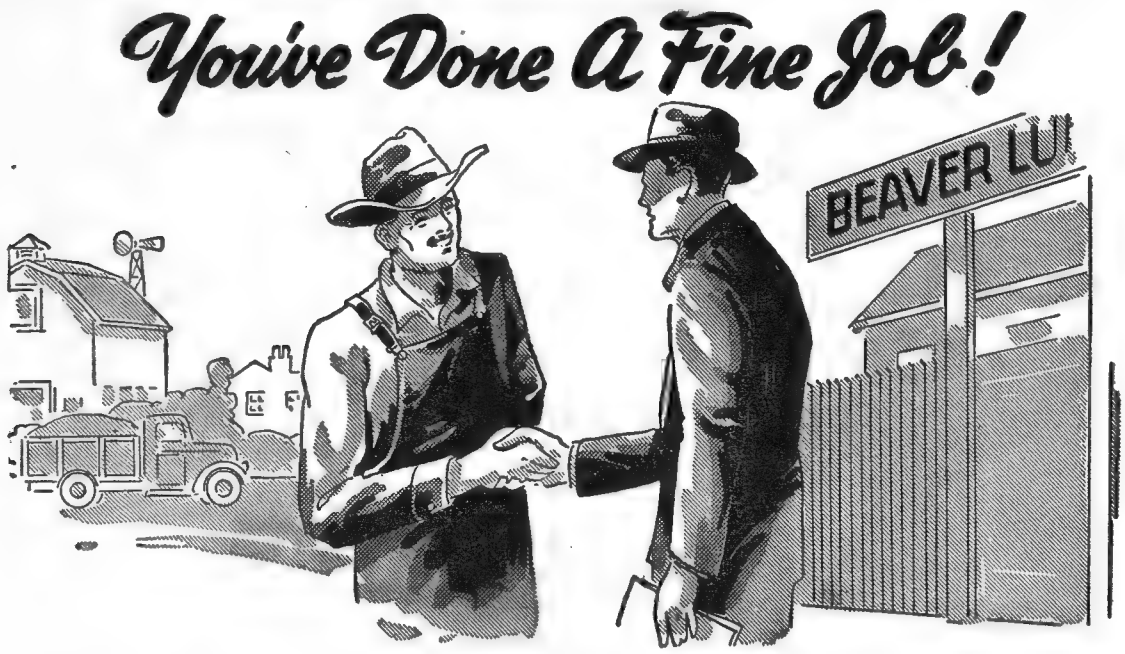


Or, if you wish, use Stonebord for your walls and ceilings. The large sheets are 4 feet wide and in various lengths. Its beautiful ivory surface takes any decoration . . . paint, wallpaper, or the beautiful Murastone texture plaster which can be applied by anyone.

Stonebord is the only wallboard with the exclusive recessed edges. By simply using Stonebord Joint Plaster and Tape, the joints are left so smooth that they completely disappear. And Stonebord is bundled at the Mill, . . . two sheets taped together face-to-face, so that they come to you perfectly clean and



PUT VICTORY FIRST — BUY VICTORY BONDS



A Tribute to the Food Producer

The farmers and stockmen of Western Canada are making a magnificient contribution to the war effort by maintaining a fine record of food production.

Their achievement is particularly notable because of the many difficulties and discouragements to be overcome . . . including shortages of help and materials. Under these arduous conditions the farmers are "carrying on" in the best tradition so that the food that is so necessary to the winning of the war may not be lacking.

It is a source of great satisfaction to us that we are able, in some measure, to help the food producers meet the problems facing them during these trying times — and to assure them of our continued effort to supply them with lumber to meet their essential needs.

You are invited to consult the Beaver Lumber agent on your building problems — at an early date — for the best advice, assistance and materials available.

BEAVER (ALBERTA) LUMBER LIMITED

Fabulous Tonnage Increase

WITH passenger traffic four times that of 1939, and freight traffic more than double that of the last peace year, the gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways in 1943 reached the record total of $440,615,955. After the payment of operating expenses net operating revenue was $116,140,285, also a new high. The operating ratio for the year was the best in the Railway's history, being 73.64 per cent as compared with 76.93 per cent in 1942, and 81.89 per cent in the peak peace year of 1928.

These results of operations were laid before the House of Commons when the Minister of Transport, Hon. J. E. Michaud, tabled the annual report of R. C. Vaughan, Chairman and President of the National Railway System.

The 1943 operations demonstrated the great earning power of the System, said Mr. Vaughan in his report, the Railway proving again that it can handle an immense volume of business economically and expeditiously.

The objective, as in other war years, was to place the full strength of our manpower and facilities behind the war effort of the United Nations. To this end all energies have been directed. The requirements of the armed forces, of industry and agriculture, for transport and other services have been met in all of the nine Provinces of Canada and in the important sections of the United States in which we operate. Shortages of labour and materials continued to exist and in the face of a record volume of traffic placed an additional strain upon the railway organization.

Freight revenue of the system in 1943 was $324,899,724, an increase of $36,438,000 or 12.6 per cent over 1942. There were no increases in rates. Passenger revenues were $66,891,000, an increase of 38.5 per cent over 1942. Increases were reported also in the revenue from mail, express, sleeping car, dining car, hotels and commercial telegraphs.

The traffic moved over the lines of the System in 1943 was 17.3 per cent greater than in 1942, the previous peak war year, and 44.7 per cent greater than in 1928, the peak peace year. The company also extended its activities as a manufacturer of munitions, ships and naval appliances.

All the resources of the company, human and material, were utilized to the utmost to handle the immense flow of traffic, freight, passenger and express, that developed as the tempo of war quickened during the year, the report states. This volume of business was handled by a staff which numbered only 6.9 per cent more than in 1942; with an increase of 0.2 per cent in the number of locomotives owned, and with increases of only 2.5 per cent and of 2 per cent respectively in the numbers of freight and passenger cars owned by the system. The vastly increased war traffic in 1943 was handled with 16.6 per cent fewer locomotives, 15.4 per cent fewer freight cars and 5.1 per cent more passenger cars than was the traffic of 1917.

• • •

Co-operative Century

NEXT December it will be just 100 years since the first consumers' co-operative store opened to a skeptical public with the "huge" stock of 22 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of sugar, 6 sacks of flour, 1 sack of oatmeal, and 2 dozen candles! "Sam" Ashforth took down the shutters that day and he and his 27 fellow "conspirators" among the Rochdale woollen weavers of Lancashire did not realize that they had invented the patronage dividend and the one-man-one-vote foundation stores of a world-wide co-operative enterprise. Just prior to the World War in 1939, a majority of the British people between 20 and 60 years old belonged to some form of co-operative business. All over the world the gospel had spread since the meager beginning in Rochdale, started by wage slaves under the leadership of one who to-day might be called a "radical" labor lobbyist, Charles Howarth. Our own far-flung system of co-operative agricultural business looks back to Rochdale and the Toad Lane shop for its cornerstone. —Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer.

LIVE STOCK

Controlling Swine Enteritis

THE term enteritis is used to cover the majority of diseases affecting the intestinal tract of swine. This condition is increasing in prevalence amongst our swine and threatens to become one of our leading hog troubles.

The exact caustive organisms of this condition is not known. Numerous organisms have been found in these cases, but these no doubt make their appearance after some other factor has caused damage to the intestinal tract, thus preparing an avenue for infection by these organisms to gain entrance.

These predisposing factors are many and varied.

1. The feeding of a diet high in fibre content to little pigs just before and after weaning, when their digestive tract is very delicate, results in such damage.

2. Improper mixing of the various mineral and protein supplements with the feed may result in too high a concentration of the various minerals contained therein being ingested by the pig at one time.

3. Improper nutrients in the ration, notably an inadequate amount of Vitamin A. Lack of this vitamin results in the destruction of the tissue cells lining the digestive tract. Under normal conditions these cells serve as a barrier to infection. Once this barrier is destroyed, these organisms which are normally present in the digestive system, assume a pathogenic role and may cause the death of the animal.

4. Insanitary conditions which result in an accumulation of these organisms.

5. Other conditions, such as drafts, undue exposure and shipping, which lower the resistance of the pig may play a part in causing an outbreak of this condition.

Affects All Ages

Enteritis affects swine of all ages, but is more severe in younger animals. It may be ushered in by the sudden death of one or more pigs, with no observable symptoms being shown. Diarrhoea is usually present and the affected animal prefers to remain in the bedding. Often the pig will approach the trough, take a mouthful of feed and return to the sleeping quarters. Occasionally, vomiting occurs. The affected pig quickly becomes gaunt with sunken flanks. The condition rapidly spreads to other pigs in the same pen and the mortality may be quite high.

Control lies in proper feeding, care and management, says Dr. R. Walton, Animal Pathologist. The feeding of alfalfa meal, alfalfa hay, or fortified fish oil would insure an adequate provision of Vitamin A. Overcrowding should be avoided. The annual rotation of the hog pasture would cause a large reduction in losses, not only from this condition, but also from worms and other diseases of swine.

As soon as the condition is noted, the sick pigs should be removed and the quarters thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

For those that are ailing remove all feed and water for 12 hours. Then give fresh water with one tablespoonful of baking soda added for each pig. Six hours later give a small amount of chop and milk, adding one cupful of raw linseed oil for each three pigs. Continue feeding in this way for three or four days and then gradually return to the usual ration, adding fortified fish oil, alfalfa meal, or alfalfa hay.

There are no vaccines, bacterins or serums which will cure this condition.

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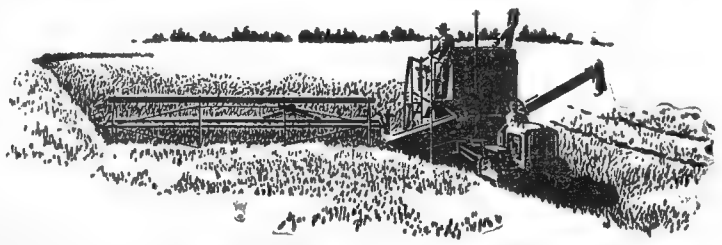
When our VICTORY LOAN salesman calls, let us remember he didn't start this war. He's just trying to end it.

Pasture For Pigs

PASTURES for hogs are valuable and should be utilized to as great an extent as possible unless sanitary feeding pens are available and the balancing of grain rations with a plentiful supply of skim-milk, buttermilk or other substitutes can be undertaken. Pasture serves several important purposes; it supplies proteins, minerals and vitamins which may be lacking, especially when skim-milk or other substitutes are not available, lessens the probability of disease infection or worm infestation, and supplies succulence as well as allowing for exercise, says H. E. Wilson, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta.

Pasture lots should not exceed from half an acre to one acre in size. A good plan is to give two pastures for each lot of hogs. By alternating them the pastures may be grazed fairly closely and still provide good, succulent feed. When fences are not available for pig pastures, the alternative is to feed freshly cut forage to the pigs in their pen as required.

"Caterpillar" Has Gone to War



Whether on the FIGHTING LINE or on the HOME FRONT producing food—You will find

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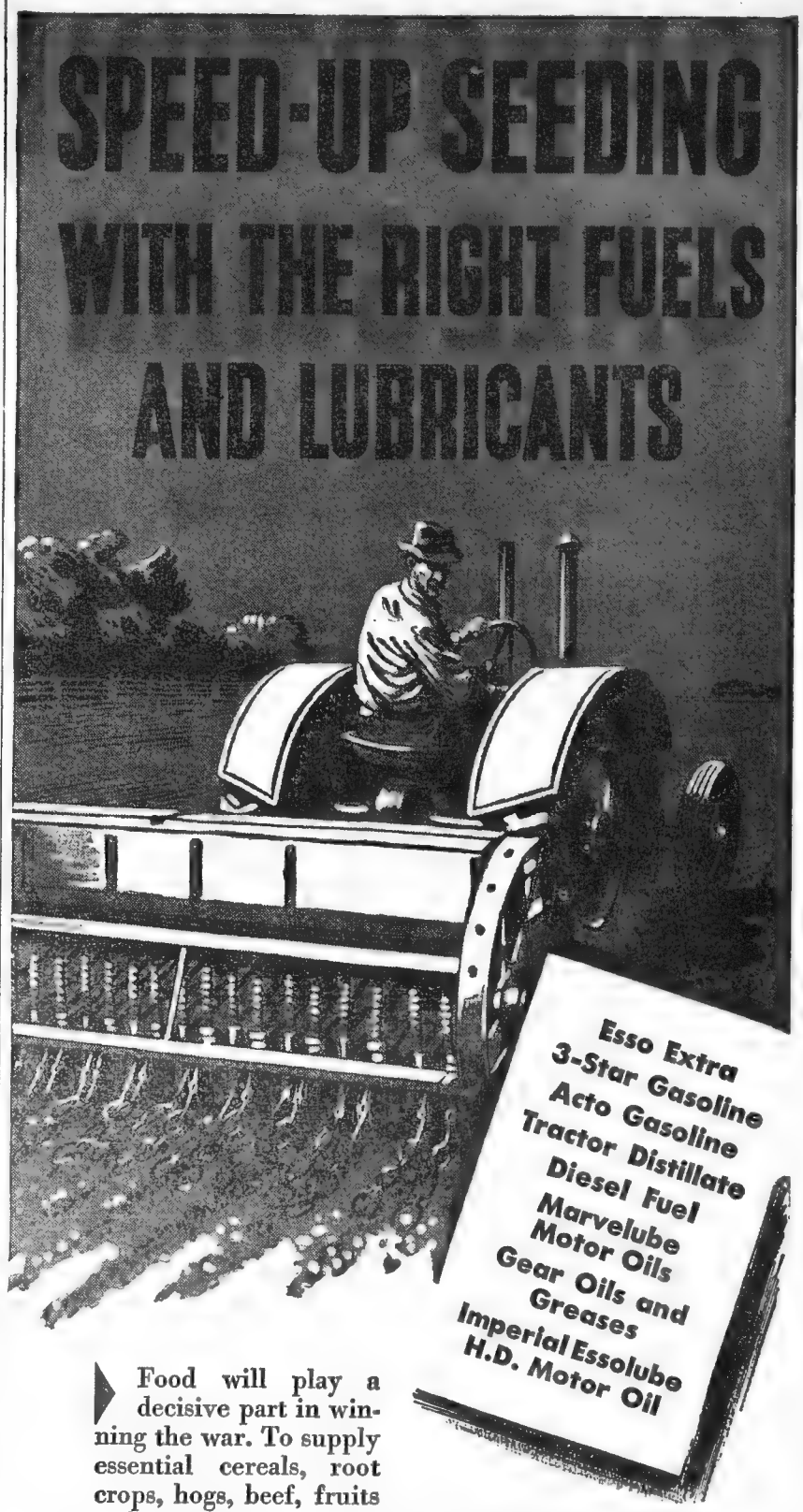
PARTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH FRONTS.
KEEP YOUR "CATERPILLAR" IN GOOD REPAIR.

Buy What You Need — Need What You Buy

Union Tractor & Harvester Co. Ltd.

CALGARY — LETHBRIDGE — EDMONTON

SPEED-UP SEEDING WITH THE RIGHT FUELS AND LUBRICANTS



Food will play a decisive part in winning the war. To supply essential cereals, root crops, hogs, beef, fruits and other farm produce for vastly increased wartime needs Canadian tractors and other farm equipment must have constant care—they have to work as they never worked before.

This makes you an essential war worker. And the same goes for the Imperial Oil agent who brings to your door the correct quality fuel and lubricants for your particular needs.

Your work—plus your farm and equipment—plus your Imperial Oil agent—plus dependable Imperial products—make a winning combination.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

KEEP FARM MACHINES IN FIGHTING TRIM—
LUBRICATE WITH IMPERIAL MARVELUBE

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS SALESMAN CALLS.....



● The Victory Loan salesman will call on you soon. Take advantage of the opportunities he offers.

You're hoping for the war to end, you say. The 6th Victory Loan is your opportunity to help make your hope come true.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP WIN VICTORY

You can do something substantial to help by buying Victory Bonds. It is the duty of every Canadian. It is our job, here at home, to see to it that our fighting men do not lack for anything.

True, vast quantities of munitions and supplies and foods have gone forward to all fighting fronts . . . but more and more munitions and supplies will be called for. They must go forward without let-up. You can help by buying Victory Bonds.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY FOR YOURSELF

You'd like to save some money, you say. Well, most farmers have bigger incomes now than for many years. Victory Bonds provide an opportunity to save money for things you will want later on.

You can save money as you get it . . . by buying Victory Bonds on convenient deferred payments. Take advantage of this opportunity.

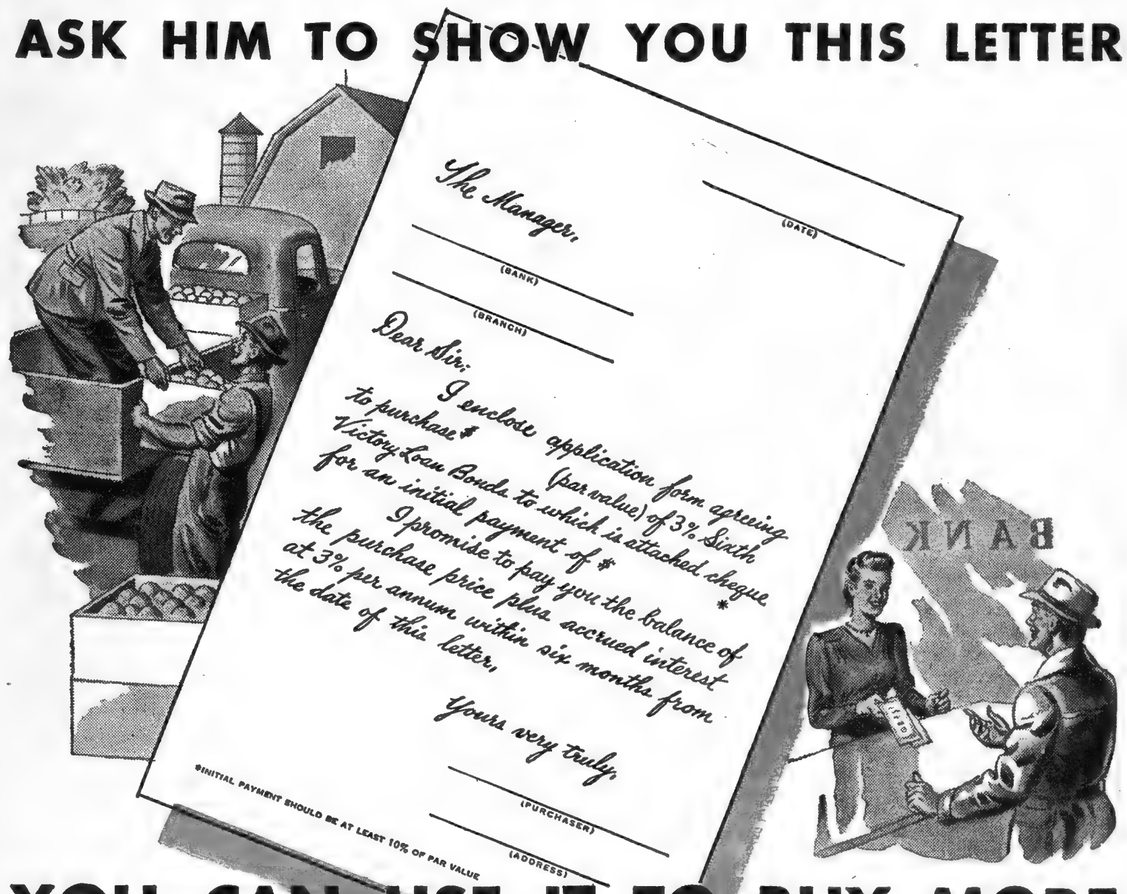
Canada needs every dollar that you can save. Put off buying everything that you can do without until the war is over and lend your money to Canada to help to win Victory.



Put Victory First

WHEN THE VICTORY LOAN

ASK HIM TO SHOW YOU THIS LETTER



YOU CAN USE IT TO BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS *through any bank* *on* PAYMENTS CONVENIENT TO YOU

You can buy Victory Bonds with cash which you have saved . . . and you can buy more bonds with money as you get it, on convenient deferred payments. Every Victory Loan salesman has printed copies of the deferred payment letter above. (You can also get this form letter at any bank.) All you do is write in the name of your bank and the amount of the bonds you wish to buy and sign it.

You make a first payment of at least 10% of the amount of the bonds you buy and pay the balance when it is convenient for you to do so, within the next six months. Bonds earn 3% for you and this income pays the interest on the loan during this period. Be sure to buy Victory Bonds on this plan as well as for cash.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

MAPLE SYRUP SALES

Order No. A-1125—Effective March 6, 1944.

Primary producers may now sell maple syrup direct to consumers at standard retail prices. Maximum prices per Imperial gallon for direct sales, in screw-top metal containers, f.o.b. nearest shipping point, are:

Ungraded syrup	$2.40	Canada Medium Grade	$2.90
Canada Dark Grade	$2.65	Canada Light Grade	$3.15

Price will be 25c. less if sold in bulk. If sold by grade, the grade must be clearly marked on container; otherwise price for ungraded syrup applies. Grading must be in accordance with the Maple Industry Act and the colourimeter approved by Federal Department of Agriculture.

A premium of 25c per gallon over the "Canada Light" price has been fixed for syrup grading "Fancy".

MAPLE SUGAR: Maximum selling prices per pound are:

Loose-packed in bags or other containers, commonly known as "farmer's run"	.22c
½, 1, 2 or 4 lb. blocks	.35c
Maple wax (la tire), maple butter and maple cream	.35c

COUPONS: Until May 31 one "D" preserves coupon covers purchase of one quart (40 fluid ounces) maple syrup, or 2 lbs. maple sugar, or 12 fluid ounces maple butter. Maple wax and maple cream are not rationed. After May 31 one "D" coupon will be good for 24 ounces of maple syrup.

A farmer may use his own maple products on his own premises without surrendering coupons. He must collect coupons for all direct sales of rationed maple products off the farm, and forward coupons to his Local Ration Board.

Mail Order Sales of Rationed Maple Products

Loose coupons must not be accepted with mail orders. In exchange for four "D" coupons a special voucher, covering purchase of one gallon of maple syrup, can be obtained from Local Ration Board. Producers cannot ship syrup unless this voucher accompanies order.

Vouchers received by producers may not be transferred, exchanged, negotiated or deposited and should be forwarded to Local Ration Boards by 10th of each month in postage-free Farmer's Envelope, RB-61, together with coupons and other valid ration documents from other maple product sales

A producer receiving vouchers for a greater amount of maple syrup than he can ship must return unused vouchers to sender. Such unused vouchers can be converted back into preserves coupons by applying to the Local Ration Board.

PREMIUM FOR SEED POTATOES

Order No. A-1129 Now in Effect.

This order continues premium prices for sale of seed potato stock in any quantity Premium prices are based on ceiling price per pound for Canada No. 1 table stock in any zone during the period March 6 to April 2, 1944, plus:

1c. per pound for Certified Seed;
1½c. per pound for Foundation A Seed;
2c. per pound for Foundation Seed.

No matter when sale is made, the premium for seed is added to ceiling prices for Canada No. 1 table stock of that variety for the March 6—April 2 period.

In the case of seed potatoes from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick shipped to points outside of Zone 1, however, premium is added to the March 6—April 2, 1944, Montreal ceiling for Canada No. 1 grade, and Maritime shippers may add to their prices additional freight costs from Montreal to any point west of that city.

No increase in price for seed potato storage will be allowed above the March 6 price adjustment.

POTATO STORAGE CHARGES

Order No. 929 Now in Effect.

This order setting the ceiling prices for table stock potatoes provides that storage charges may be added to the ceiling prices in each zone commencing January 10, 1944. Storage allowances which may be added for the period March 6 to April 2 are 20c. per 75-lb. bag; 27c. per 100-lb. bag.

SALES OF MEAT BY FARMERS

During suspension of meat rationing, a farmer, or a person who raises livestock, can slaughter (or have slaughtered for him) without slaughtering permit, livestock raised on his own premises, for direct sale of meat to a household consumer for the consumer's household or personal consumption. Such meat need not be stamped.

A farmer cannot sell meat to any other class of buyer without a slaughtering permit.

A farmer selling beef, lamb and veal to household consumers must offer standard retail cuts and, in the case of beef, must indicate the quality—commercial, plain, cow and bull, or cutter.

A farmer can sell fresh pork in any form he chooses.

Supervisors of Public Markets will be kept informed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board regarding legal meat prices for sale by farmers. Information also can be secured from local Board officials.

WAR DEMAND FOR HORSEHAIR

Horsehair is urgently needed. It is used to make gun-cleaning brushes, industrial brushes for use in war plants, navy mattresses, shock pads and cushions for army trucks and aircraft. Price for good quality horsehair from mane and tail combings ranges from 30 cents to 50 cents per pound. Any wool and hide dealer will buy it.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

Farmers Saved Day

By W. D. ALBRIGHT

WHEN Britain came to Poland's aid in 1939 she put herself in Hitler's pathway, knowing he would loose the full fury of his U-boats on an island only 85,000 square miles in extent, with a population of over forty-five million, growing barely sufficient food to supply her needs for two days out of seven. Her merchant shipping was three to four million tons less than in 1914. Think of it! Eighty-five thousand square miles is only about 74 per cent of the area of the Peace River watershed.

In 1939 in England and Wales the arable acreage was under nine million, the acreage under grass sixteen million and under "rough grazings" five and a half million acres. Preparations were begun in 1939, before war broke out. Each county was given a quota of additional ploughed land and committees were set up to see that it was accomplished. In 1940 over two million acres of additional land was broken up in spite of a bad ploughing season. The next year another two million acres was ploughed and resulted in the great harvest of 1942, which was gathered from an arable acreage increased by 52.8 per cent during the war years. By the summer of 1943 the increase had expanded a little further, netting an extra five million acres. And they are still ploughing. Old pastures are ploughed for grain, and arable areas are seeded to fresh leys with productive meadow mixtures as devised by Sir Geo. Stapleton.

All this has been done in spite of planes and bombs. Land girls have been machine-gunned on their tractors and in one county alone 70,000 bombs fell on farm land during six months.

• • •

Range Is Valuable

GOOD pasture is a great benefit to the poultry flock, but too often its true worth is unrecognized. The full value of the range to the growing stock depends to a great extent upon the care and management that it receives. Generally, there is a tendency to allow the grass to grow until it has lost much of its feed value.

When kept short by mowing, the range will supply a great part of the valuable proteins, minerals and vitamins, a worthwhile consideration at this time when the supply of these essentials in concentrates threatens to become more difficult, says C. W. Scott, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont. Overgrown range will not only deprive the birds of a valuable part of their diet, but will tend to keep them confined to small and much used areas in the vicinity of the colony houses or shelters, increasing the risk of infection and disease while lowering resistance.

Benefits from Mowing

Mowing may be something of a task but the benefit derived by the growing stock from the young tender growth will far outweigh the labour cost.

Green feed is necessary at all seasons, but on neglected range in late summer and fall when the fibre hardens and much of the nourishment is lost, the fast developing pullets may be deprived of just the succulent roughage they need at this season to get the most out of their grain ration. Helped over this difficult period by favourable range conditions they will give a far better account of themselves during the winter laying season.

On the light sandy soil of the poultry division at the Experimental Farm at Harrow a three-year rotation has proven very satisfactory in keeping infection from parasites under control, and at the same time provided an abundant green range. This rotation consists of tobacco the first year, oats seeded to alfalfa the second year, and alfalfa range for the chickens the third year. One acre mowed at least twice during the rearing season will provide ample range for 600 birds to laying quarters.

• • •

If our Canadian lads "over there" drop the bombs and throw the hand grenades, we can pay for them. That's what the VIth VICTORY LOAN is for.



Relieve LAMENESS due to bruises, strains, puffs

Farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to shoulder galls, strains, bruises, puffs. A standby for 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians.

Absorbine speeds the flow of blood to the injury to help carry off the congestion. It usually brings swellings down in a few hours!

Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall and similar congestive troubles. Absorbine never blisters or removes hair. Only $2.50 for a LONG-LASTING BOTTLE. At all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

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CALGARY OR EDMONTON STOCKYARDS

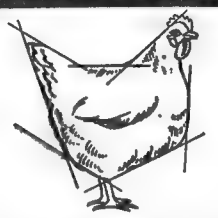
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FOR Increased Egg Production

INCREASE THE EGG CAPACITY WITH ViGoR



BUILD THIS BODY BETTER

Good layers all have certain physical characteristics, and in good egg-producing strains Nature ever strives to attain perfection in these characteristics. But Nature, superb artisan though she be, must have the correct materials with which to work. These are provided in the correct forms and correct proportions when you feed Burns' "ViGoR" Poultry Feeds and Supplements. There is a "ViGoR" Feed for each period of the bird's development from day-old chick to laying hen. Use them. Build your hens with bigger egg-capacity. You'll get more eggs

- Chick Starter
- Growing Supplement
- Laying Supplement

Burns' ViGoR

LABORATORY TESTED REGISTERED FARM PROVEN

FEEDING SUPPLEMENTS

SOLD BY GOOD FEED DEALERS

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Background of the War

By THE EDITOR

IN the brief period of eight days—April 15 to 22—British and United States air forces dumped between 35 and 40 tons of high explosives on selected targets in Hitler's Europe. Constantly the tempo of the air prelude to the long promised invasion of Western Europe has been increased; the weight of it must be crushing to those responsible for resisting the coming onslaught, and undoubtedly it is bearing down heavily on German morale.

How will the members of Nazi high command react when they are forced to deploy their land forces in order to attempt the beating off of a United Nations' march to Berlin? The members of it have used brave words during these past few weeks; they have some surprises for the Allies (so they say); they will counter-attack in a totally unexpected manner. And to cheer the hearts of their own people they have revealed their own ideas of the impregnable nature of their coastal defences. Beneath their attempted bravado, however, there is revealed from foreign sources in positions to report on such matters, a desperate attempt to bring to bear all of the resources of the Reich and its satellites in the imminent struggle for the conquest of continental Western Europe.

Time Is Near

How imminent that struggle is has been shown in a number of ways. The exchange of diplomatic messages between London representatives of neutral powers and their own capitals is under close surveillance; long-distance telephoning and cabling is out. Eire has been almost isolated from the rest of the world; visits to that country by members of United Nations' armed forces have been prohibited. Reports have been heard of the massing of shipping in British waters on a previously unheard of scale. All the signs say the "second front" soon is to be open.

The secret is locked in the minds of a few men—those at the top of the massed armies, navies and air forces. No other persons know. We may not know until the attack is well under way; it is well for us to remember the hint given by Prime Minister Churchill in his most recent broadcast that many feints and sham attacks will probably precede the actual invasion itself; and that therefore, we should not believe everything we may hear. One thing is certain—when "D" has arrived, and passed, we shall be told of it. The Germans won't have to be told.

Russians on March

Amid all the gigantic preparations for this battle on the West coast of Europe, another invasion threatens Hitler from the East. Grim happenings have been recorded by his generals since the first of this month. The mighty Russian armies have swooped into Rumania, capturing Odessa and at this moment are almost at the gates of Sevastopol. Tank barriers and mine fields have failed to halt the Russians in their rush over the Crimean steppe. Sevastopol, indomitably defended at great cost in a 250-day seige in 1941-42, and relinquished to the Germans only at a terrific price to them, soon will be again in its former occupant's hands. Once again Stalin's generals and men have surprised the world. The country over which they have moved has been strewn with dead Nazis.

In the remote reaches of India, in the primitive jungle between Burma and Assam in which is located Manipur State, the Japanese have made a bold advance and have given the United Nations' military leaders some difficult moments. Despite air supremacy and apparently adequate supplies of men and munitions, Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander in Southeast Asia, has been frankly worried and as late as April 23, stated that even after a substantial improvement in the Allied position, it was not completely satisfactory.

Incidentally, Admiral Mountbatten recently transferred his headquarters from New Delhi, in North India, to Ceylon, a probable indication of forthcoming naval action, since Ceylon contains the British naval base of Trincomalee, and, across the Indian Ocean is opposite Southern Burma and Malaya.

While most authorities see, at the very worst, a stalemate in these operations of the Japanese, a condition that in the next few weeks may be imposed on both sides by the annual monsoons and malaria, others see in them a serious threat to the preservation of order in India itself. It is not good business, these men say, for a single Japanese to be allowed to remain in India. The political significance of his presence is extremely bad. If this is true, there is little doubt all of the necessary steps looking toward complete expulsion will be taken.

Military events in Italy have been crowded into the background by the announcement of King Victor Emmanuel that he is prepared to step down from his throne in favor of Crown Prince Humbert. Victor Emmanuel, King since 1900 (only Queen Whilhelmina of the Netherlands has a longer period of service; she succeeded to the throne in 1898), but he said his renunciation would not take effect until the Allies had captured Rome from the Germans. His announcement made political changes necessary: Premier Pietro Badoglio has changed the complexion of his government, creating a new cabinet in which the six Leftist parties of the National Liberation Committee have representation.

Disappointing though is the land fighting in the area south of Rome, it seems to be apparent that it is tieing down a number of Hitler's divisions which he would like to release, but dare not, for the defense of other parts of his threatened territory.

During the last few weeks American bombers based in Italy have been getting in some effective work on southern Germany and the neighboring countries under German control. The heavens in all directions are sources of political disaster for Germans nowadays.

Japanese "Bataan"

In the words of General Douglas MacArthur, the Japanese have suffered a Bataan of their own. Following sensational raids by the United States navy on the islands of Palau and Yap, in the Western Carolines, and the taking over of a number of atolls in the Western Marshalls, thousands of the "Son of Heaven's" fighting men recently were slaughtered or bottled up on Hollandia, in the Dutch portion of new Guinea, taken by the Japanese early in 1942. While full reports of this success have not come to hand, and may not do so for some time, it is known that it was a combined navy, air force and army operation and that General MacArthur supervised the assault and the landing from the deck of a U. S. cruiser. Significantly, the Japanese navy, or any portions of it that may have been in the vicinity as the United Nations' forces moved into position, took the attitude that discretion is the better part of valour. No sea opposition was encountered.

Obviously staking a good deal on a gamble to knock China completely out of the war before her territory can become a base for operations against Japan, the aggressors, for the first time since 1938, have moved South of the Yellow River with heavy fighting forces, and despite valiant stands taken by the Chinese they have been pressed back at a number of points. This temporary success contrasts strongly with the lickings the Japanese have taken in the Pacific. Part of the reason for the renewed action against the Chinese may be the need of a fillip for the morale of the top-rankers in the hierarchy of the Rising Sun. The Chinese have been in difficult positions before, and though they have retreated, their opponents are no nearer overwhelming them than they were when China fought completely alone.



QUIZ CORNER

For the Readers of the Farm and Ranch Review

HERE are seven timely questions. Can you answer them correctly? Try them out on your family and friends. (The answers are printed at the base of this column.)



1. How much did the largest cheese ever produced in Canada weigh?



2. How much wheat is shipped from Canada to starving Greece each month?



3. How many acres of sunflowers were under cultivation in Canada in 1943?



4. Who was the Federal Minister of Agriculture immediately preceding the Hon. J. G. Gardiner?



5. How many farms are there in Canada?



6. In what year did the makers of "Eveready" Batteries produce their first radio battery?



7. What was the highest price ever paid in Canada for a bull?

$2 for YOUR question

Send us a question (with answer) which you think would interest other readers of this paper. We will pay $2 for each question (with answer) that we publish. Address your letter to Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited, 805 Davenport Road, Toronto. All submissions will be the property of the Company.

WHICH RADIO BATTERY IS BUILT IN LAYERS?

The answer is simple. The "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" 'B' Battery—because it is built in layers under a patented process. It is every inch a battery—with no waste space between power-producing layers. Ask for long-lasting "Eveready" Radio Batteries by name—that's your assurance that you are getting the best value for your money.



EVEREADY
TRADE-MARK
RADIO BATTERIES

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS:

(as supplied by well-known Farm editors).

1. 11 tons. It was made in Perth, Ontario, in 1892
2. The International Red Cross is sending about 15,000 tons per month.
3. 29,000 acres.
4. The late Hon. R. Weir.
5. 732,715 (latest census).
6. 1922.
7. $106,000.00 paid at Brockville in 1920 for a young son of May-Echo-Sylvia in the herd of the late Senator Hardy.



Take warning, Mr. Feeder! Keep your chicks on the "straight and narrow path" to healthy, profitable pullets. Don't let them "hold up" your profits with high mortality and sickly growth. Feed them dependable Victoria Greenmelk Chick Starter.

Yes—Victoria Greenmelk Chick Starter *is not* merely a list of ingredients made to "sell at a price." *It is* a chick proved, properly balanced, palatable, digestible diet—with all the vital elements perfectly mixed and correctly ground. That's why year after year it *starts* millions of chicks into fine profitable pullets.

Write for instructive free pamphlets. Get the informative Victoria Service Bulletin mailed you monthly . . . free.

ASK YOUR VICTORIA DEALER OR McCABE AGENT



VICTORIA
FEEDS - BALANCERS - MINERALS
Manufactured Fresh daily by
McCABE BROS. GRAIN CO. LTD
WINNIPEG · REGINA · EDMONTON

Many Canadian lads are prisoners behind enemy barbed-wire. Our purchases of VICTORY BONDS will release them from their bonds that much sooner.

Radio News

NEW COCKSHUTT FILM

COCKSHUTT Plow Company Limited, of Brantford, will shortly release a new motion picture in color, Together We Serve. It was produced by Associated Screen News Limited for the Cockshutt Organization principally for showing in farm areas, to point out how a company that helps the farmers is helping to win a war.

An interesting introduction to the story of the picture is provided in the meeting of a farmer, played by Alex McKee, Hollywood character actor, and Frank Laskier, the well-known merchant seaman who has told his remarkable stories of seafaring in wartime to industrial plant, radio and motion-picture audiences. Frank Laskier was obtained to play a part in the picture through the kindness of the Navy League of Canada.

Alex McKee meets the merchant seaman on the waterfront, gets into conversation with him, and commences to tell the story of what the farmers of Canada are doing in the cause of victory. Factory scenes are shown of the manufacture of farm implements, moulded airplane fuselages, undercarriage assemblies, exhaust manifolds, shell cases and grenades.

This is the first picture to be made in color of bonded, plywood aircraft manufacturing processes in Canada. It will be released shortly for showing throughout all parts of Canada served by Cockshutt farm equipment dealers.

★ ★

SHUGG RESIGNS

O. J. W. SHUGG, CBC supervisor of farm broadcasts, has resigned from that post to return to private farming, according to an announcement by the Caandian Broadcasting Corporation. Next month, Shugg will move to Watford, Ont., where he will take over operation of the family farm which he left to join the CBC five years ago.

Harry J. Boyle, CBC assistant supervisor of farm broadcasts, has been appointed head of the department.

In organizing and supervising the department of the CBC's farm broadcast department, Orville Shugg pioneered in agricultural broadcasting on a national scale. Through radio, Canadian farmers are in touch daily with every aspect of their industry, from market quotations to the latest political, social and economic trends affecting agriculture.

★ ★

SHEEP SHEARING RECORD

IF any of you servicemen want to settle any arguments, you'd better jot down the facts of this latest record. It was set up on H. Robinson's farm at Putaruru — good, clean pumice-based country, free of biddi-bid. There, under the personal supervision of A. R. Vosper, the well-known farmer of Cambridge, Henry Thomas Tuwhangai, aged 47, of Kawhia, sheared, in 9 hours, exactly 417 ewes. Good average work for that time is 220. So you can see that the champion made the wool fly. His figures mean that he took the fleece off a ewe every 77 seconds—and it would have to be a good clean job at that! Next time you're having your hair cut, think of that!—Arthur Heighway, in BBC New Zealand Broadcast News.

★ ★

Buy Victory Bonds--Today!

THE THINGS OF TOMORROW

THE NEW SHAPE OF FREEDOM

THE NEW PATTERN OF SECURITY

THE NEW PROJECTS FOR A

BETTER WORLD

THESE WILL FOLLOW WHEN

VICTORY COMES

I RESOLVE

TO PUT VICTORY FIRST

TO RESOLVE is easy, but without planned retrenchment few of us can wring from overburdened incomes the increased savings this crucial year demands. To cut corners, trim spending, and eliminate every item of waste and extravagance—these are imperative. To some these ways to victory may be of little significance, unless beyond victory they foresee the future security that thrift will mean to each of us in the post-war world.

Shape for yourself a new pattern of security after the war by spending less now. Until victory is won none of us can feel secure.

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

LF-144

Farm and Ranch housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL HOMES OF THEIR COUNTRY

Daughters Resent Too Much 'Bossing'

By SARA EMERALD NELSON

RETURNING home after a week's absence I was positively elated to see how nice our home looked. The floors were polished, likewise the kitchen range, and the singing kettle bore proof of frequent washings. When I extended congratulations to my young daughter who had brought about this pleasing state of affairs, my elation vanished, for she frankly explained, "Oh, I like housework all right, when you're not here to boss me."

Her reply gave me a nasty whallop for I certainly do not admire bossy individuals, and I flattered myself that I was not in that category. But here my own daughter was so classing me. I decided not to give myself the benefit of the doubt until I was very, very sure I wasn't a transgressor.

After placing a watch on myself I found I was far, far from innocent. I caught myself red-handed saying, "Do it this way . . . don't do it like that . . . that's wrong . . . look out now, you'll break it sure." (Do those phrases ring familiarly or are you one of those just-right mothers who suggest, rather than demand, a certain line of procedure?)

There may be children (outside of books) who dote on being told exactly how they must approach each piece of work, but it has never been my fortune to meet them. The natural, mentally-alive child yearns to try things out for his or herself. Of course, in a very young child this inventiveness cannot be given too loose a rein, but it seems woefully hard for that group of humans called mothers to wake up to the fact that their children swiftly pass from the helpless, little-tot stage into the adolescent.

Adolescents have been called more hard names than almost any other group. Hard-to-manage — know-it-all — in-between period — lazy — woolgatherers — over-grown children — these are only a few of the mild terms employed to describe them. Including myself in the front rank of the guilty, I have concluded that the mothers of adolescent children would do well to "get wise to themselves." They see their offspring rapidly leaving childhood behind, yet they persist in treating them like pre-school toddlers. We don't all err on every score or all of the time, but we do make our youngsters unwilling workers all too often by "bossing them" (as my daughter called it).

Can't you remember in your childhood days of longing to do certain things in certain ways and vowing to do so when you grew up, and could have your own way about things? One of my pet yearnings was to have the tea cups suspended on hooks in the cupboard. My mother didn't care for them so, and, therefore, we never had them hung by their handles. There was something about a row of cups hanging side by side that fascinated me. You can just bet I've always hung them so in my married home. Just a silly, little childhood idea maybe, but many of our adult ideas are silly, too.

Avoid Self Pity

I think if we let youngsters have a fling at trying out a few of their original ideas in their childhood homes, they would be less prone to indulge in that self-pitying tendency that is another common characteristic of adolescence.

I had rather an amusing experience recently that emphasized the point I'm trying to prove. I asked my daughter to polish the floors for me while I finished her new dress. "I will," she put it up to me, "if you'll let me do it my own way." I agreed, thinking in my stupid adult style that there was only one way to polish floors. I found out differently!

Her way was to apply the wax—then to the accompaniment of peppy music from the radio, she pranced over the floor in her sock feet, sliding, slipping and jitter-bugging on a suit of her Dad's discarded underwear (which made a grand polishing rag). It was to her, great sport, and I'll give her her due that she gave the floors a genuine glossy gleam!

I don't suppose for one minute she'll go through life shining floors in that agile manner. No, some day she'll lay aside her youthful buoyancy. But by letting her try it her way now, she turned a tedious task into a riotous, rollicking game, and removed the idea from her mind that mother was always a poor sport who liked to boss! At least I sincerely hope so.

• • •

Scholarships Offered

THE University of Alberta, Department of Extension, is again offering scholarships to the Handicraft section of the Banff School of Fine Arts. Two scholarships will be awarded for the 1944 session. These will be to the value of $40 each, including $25 tuition fee and $15 as a contribution towards the expenses of successful applicants. The basis of the scholarship award will be:

1. The highest number of points received for a piece of original work in weaving or needle work submitted to the Committee of Adjudication on or before June 15, 1944, preference to be given to work in weaving.

2. The ability of the applicant to impart instruction gained at the Banff School to others. Rating on this to be supported by a letter from responsible officers of the Branch of the Guild to which the applicant belongs, or from the local High School Principal.

Sixty-five points will be awarded on the basis of (1) and thirty-five on (2).

The two scholarships are open to anyone who has shown some skill and aptitude for handicrafts, and to members of the seven branches of the Provincial Handicrafts Guild, or individuals nominated by them. All entries and nominations must be in hand by June 15. These should be sent directly to the Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Adjudication of the entries will be made by a committee nominated by the University of Alberta in consultation with the Provincial Executive of the Handicraft Guild.

Scholarships will not be paid in cash but will be applied on attendance at the Banff School of Fine Arts from July 26 to August 26.

Winners of the competition may attend part time if unable to stay for the full course. Scholarships will not be awarded, however, to anyone who cannot remain for at least two weeks, and the recipient must take the Handicrafts course.

Vaccines No Value

A STUDY of cold vaccines and incidence of the common cold among men and women exployed by an industry in five different locations, has led a group of American medical men to conclude that no clearly evident protection against the cold and related acute respiratory infections can be demonstrated in the results of this clinical trial at mass immunization. The indiscriminate use of cold vaccine now available is not the answer to the problem of industrial absenteeism due to acute respiratory infections.

The investigating group reported its conclusions in The Journal of the American Medical Association and pointed out that its findings confirmed those reported from the University of Minnesota in 1938 and 1940 and of a similar study among military personnel.

• • •

Discourage Flies

KEROSENE applied to the window and door screens will discourage both flies and mosquitoes.

Must Also Give

IN a democracy each individual citizen may express his views. Only in a very few countries is that freedom allowed to-day. It is indeed a great privilege. Such a privilege is a result of sacrifice, many times even blood shed, to preserve freedom's ways. They are not maintained without loyalty, support, and co-operation on the part of the privileged. We can't keep on getting without also giving. — Poultry Tribune.

Four-Year-Old

By MARGARET BLANCHARD

Little boy with eyes so bright,
Asking questions, morn till night,
Queries of the strangest kind
Produced by your inquiring mind.
Answering them is hard to do;
Why, when, where, what, who,
That's you.



For sweet, wholesome bread—use Royal. NO SOUR SMELL

Fine-grained—every time—with Royal. NO BIG HOLES

Royal always bakes smoothly . . . evenly. NO DOUGHY SPOTS

YOU can count on "sure fire" success, *every time,* when you bake with Royal!

Royal Yeast cakes are pure, full-strength, *reliable* . . . your assurance of appetite-thrilling, superbly smooth-textured bread. No big holes, no hard-to-digest doughy spots in a Royal-made loaf!

7 out of 8 Canadian women who buy a dry yeast ask for Royal — the only dry yeast that's individually wrapped to prevent air contamination and loss of strength. Join them! Use dependable Royal — and take your bread-making out of the "dud" into the "sure fire" class from now on!

MADE IN CANADA

FREE
7 SAMPLE CAKES OF ROYAL YEAST! ALSO RECIPE BOOKLET!

FR-5.
Standard Brands Ltd.
Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me free 2 cakes of Royal Yeast and the Royal Yeast Bake Book.
Name_____
Street_____
Town_____ Prov._____



Back him to the limit...Buy More

VICTORY BONDS

Put Victory First!

BANK OF MONTREAL

If you are without the ready cash to buy Victory Bonds, we shall be glad to arrange purchase for you through our time-loan plan. *Victory Bonds should be kept safe:* For 10¢ per $100 per year, minimum charge 25¢, we will place your bonds in our vaults for safekeeping.

A234

WE'RE FREE TO LEND — LET'S LEND TO BE FREE

MY DIARY

(This is the sixth in a series of excerpts from the diary of Corporal Catherine Goldsmith, C.W.A.C.)

GREENIE and I were kept busy for a week breaking dates, posting letters and buying stuff for the "prisoners" of Dorm. 11. In the evenings we would go back to work as the pay office was indeed short staffed.

I slept in my house dress and washed my underwear every night and wore them unironed. Like "Peep" of my guppyhood days, I had only one of everything.

But the gang in Dorm. 11 were mad. I learned all about their troubles later. How they borrowed a radio and how "Sinkie" loved cowboy songs, but "Tool" didn't. How Sink embroidered nearly a whole tea cloth which I had seen around in an untouched state for weeks. If the quarantine had lasted another day the tea cloth would have been finished. (It isn't yet.)

Finally, the ordeal was over and I was back in my own little bunk in Dorm. 11, wallowing in underwear and three pair of stockings and six handkerchiefs, and sleeping in pyjamas.

One night, a few weeks later, we trudged home, expecting a warm welcome and a hot supper. But we were met by cold glares and sneers. Up in our room we found our bunks pulled out into the middle of the floor. I looked behind my bunk and shuddered with humiliation and shame. There were two huge hunks of fluff all of an inch long and about a half inch in diameter. Two pieces under ONE bed. But that wasn't all. There was a film of dust in the corner under the radiator at the head of our bunk and you could see where the broom had missed it that morning. "Dorm 11," said the Sergeant-Major, "was SO dirty that I could have SHOVELED the dirt out of the corners. I have NEVER seen such a place in my life."

The consequences were that we were C.B.'d for a week. We scrubbed the place; we polished and dusted and shined and shook things until it was so clean it wasn't healthy. Oh, we got a few notes every day like: "Do not keep dusters in dresser drawers." Where we were supposed to keep them I never knew, but I had torn up a fairly good slip in a fit of patriotism and I'd be darned if I wanted to lose that duster even if I had to carry it around in my satchel.

I'll never forget rushing home from work every night, dodging through the crowds on Eighth Avenue and thinking: This reminds me of New York, even though I've never been to New York. I'll never forget the good doughnuts Sinkie and Greenie and I bought on our way home (three for a nickle).

And I'll never forget Skinner Hill. It is three blocks long, on a 45 degree angle most of the way, but at night when we'd struggle home from work, it would rear up and tower above us at about a 90 degree angle. And how we cursed every empty car that whizzed past us.

I'll always remember Anne, the Cook's good cinnamon buns and butterscotch-raisin pie and with those thoughts we'd keep plugging up the hill. We'd plunk, plunk, plunk up the veranda steps and ring the doorbell and through the dining room window we'd watch the lucky ones devouring their supper while we waited for someone to come and unlatch the door. We'd snatch any letters from the mail box before hurling our coats into the living room and making a dash for the dining room.

Sometime during the meal someone would think to ask: "Were there any notes?" As I mentioned before these "notes" would be left by one of the Corporals or Sergeants during room inspection. They would read: "Floors dusty", "furniture dusty", "underwear left on radiator" or simply but dramatically, "drawers".

I'll always remember how the kids used to rag Curt and me for being "old maids". And all the advice they gave us and how they potted to get us a husband—but — darn it, they never did!

(Continued in June Issue)



From ocean to ocean, from the four corners of the Dominion they are coming—the women of Canada's tomorrow—meeting in a new comradeship that augurs well for our national unity and understanding in the days to come.

There is still a place for you in the grand fellowship of the C.W.A.C.

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FIRST PRIZE

Gardening Hints

AFTER the New Year comes, my thoughts always turn to the garden. I expect a lot more people are the same. If you live where the season is very short, as we do, you will soon be starting tomatoes, that is if you have no hot-bed. In the fall I fill a few cans with earth, and then about March 10 to 15 I put the seed in these cans to start them. By the time they are ready to transplant one can get plenty of fresh soil. I generally put mine in shallow boxes such as fruit comes in. Put the young plants about too inches apart either way, and when the days begin to get warm place them outside for a few hours a day where there is not much wind. Some people place each plant in a separate can, and, when ready to set out in the garden, just cut out the bottom with can opener and plant can and all. This method is especially good where cutworms are troublesome, but is rather a nuisance when you take them outside everyday to get used to the weather.

When the ground is thawed out enough to cut, put small sods about two inches square in boxes and plant two cucumber seeds in each sod. After they grow a little pull one out, always leaving the strongest plant. By the time all danger of frost is over, the plants are quite large and may be moved into the garden simply by lifting out the sod. This is very good where the short seasons are as the plant has a good start where otherwise we would only be putting in seed.

These last years many people use a commercial fertilizer on their garden. If you do this, don't put it in with the seed. Wait until the plants are up then put a little an inch or two from the plant. I have found from experience this is the better plan.—"Gypsy Nell," Bapaume, Sask.

SECOND PRIZE

Foods As Medicines

SOME years ago I had the privilege of visiting an Indian family in the Sunny South. It was 10 o'clock and they were preparing several different kinds of vegetables for their mid-day meal. Then an aged, silvery-locked woman said: "We do not buy medicines off the shelf like you white people do. But we do make what we eat our medicine."

At that time my health was at its lowest ebb, so I listened eagerly to what she had to say. So the aged kind woman talked on and on, and told me what the different kind of vegetables would cure. I was only a small child, but I remember everything she had to say.

Some years later we moved to a wild country, untouched by a human hand. Then I put into practice what I had learnt from the aged Indian woman. And I can truly say what she said answered to truth.

Celery is an excellent remedy for neuritis and neuralgia. Just eat a little celery every day until the desired results are obtained. I tried out celery in my own case with the best of results.

Whenever I see a girl with a blotchy or pimply face, I would like to tell them about cranberries. Just eat a few raw cranberries every day and the pimples will all soon disappear. They are also an excellent remedy for eczema.

What is more discouraging and dreadful than a severe headache. When you have this ailment take the juice of one lemon added to one-half a cup of strong, cold tea or coffee. Before you know it the headache will disappear.

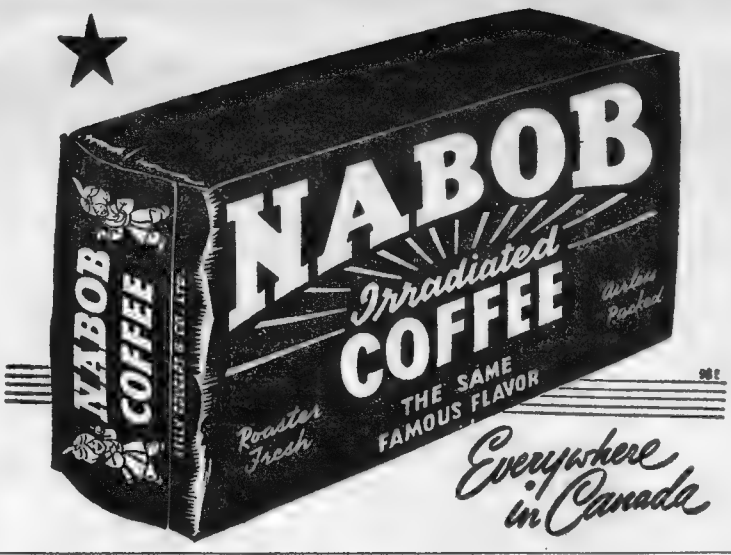
Onions are an excellent remedy for insomnia. It is also an excellent remedy to quiet one's nerves. I once knew a nervous minister who would eat a raw onion before delivering each sermon. Onions are also useful in the treatment of colds and cough when eaten raw.

High blood-pressure is a most dreadful ailment, as it is not only dangerous but also incurable. Liver is not only satisfying to one who has high blood-pressure, but it helps to keep the pressure down when eaten frequently.

Carrots are highly recommended for poor eyesight. Just eat a raw carrot every day, or, better still, drink a cup of carrot juice daily until eyes become normal.—Mrs. "M.," Dawson Creek, B.C.

• • •

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Tune to Harmony House, CBC Western Network, Mondays . . . 8.30 p.m. . . . Pacific War Time.

NABOB





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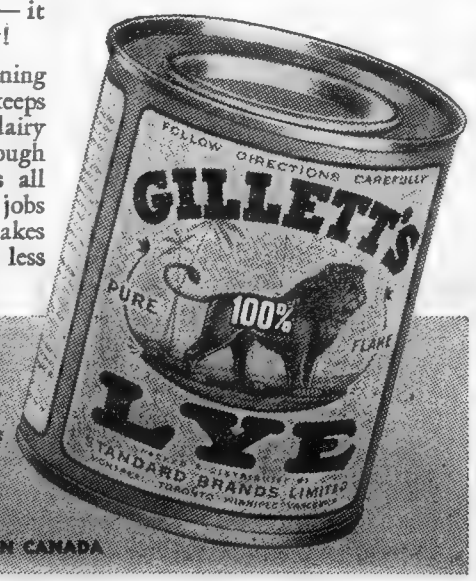
Your outside closet needn't be unsightly, smelly — a place you are ashamed of — when guests arrive.

Keep it clean and odorless all the time — with quick-and-easy working Gillett's Lye. Pour Gillett's in full strength — it destroys contents completely!

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**Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.*



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MADE IN CANADA

Country Diary

SPRING has definitely settled in Alberta. Those who watch the years unfold know the witchery of it. Wild geese are flying north, gleaming green-headed mallards are pairing in the coulee, a lace of delicate green spreads over the poplars, almost over-night it seems, in which the crows are holding a solemn convention. The robin carols to the sun, turning his head and fixing his eye on the certain branch of a certain tree, marking a future homesite against the day when thick leaves cover all. The blackbird trills and wakes the meadowlark. The new green world is full of music and scents.

There are the special scents of Spring. In May the plowed fields have the odour of new, warm growth. The first green blades of grass in the early morning dew have a fragrance, and the newly-opened poplar buds give out a pungent aroma, resembling the flowering wild almond of the Pacific Coast. The air is full of delightful scents, and even in the sky Spring is visible, for the Dipper has turned into a plow, a reminder to man of his everlasting earthly toil.

The plow, from earliest times, has been one of a perfect trio, a noble example of co-operative effort. Bright steel coulters cut the brown sod, folding it over into neat pleats; staunch horses nodding in unison as they plod the furrowed lanes obey the word or whistle and movement of the strong hands and mind that guide them skilfully and ease the heavy strain. A bond of affection and understanding is shared by the farmer and the faithful beasts whom he has known from birth. A true farmer loves his herds and flocks for his responsibility and their dependence, something unknown to those who are all for mechanical and scientific time and labour-saving, also soul-less devices.

Last fall's straw-stack stands clear and yellow in the bright sunshine. It was a great shelter for the stock on cold days, and now two mares with their colts are sunning themselves on the south side. Out on the black plowing the frolics of a couple of pretty little furry beasts also show up clear and plain. One stands up, motionless, like the statue of a tiny puppy begging, his wee, delicate paws neatly folded. The other frisks and gambles around his brother with tail a-flicker. An alien sound causes him, too, to assume the pose of a statue. In a split second they have vanished, into their hole underground. So graceful and tantalizing and destructive — where lives the farmer who can sentimentalize over the gopher and excuse his depredations? Something simply has to be done about him when the young, sweet blades of wheat appear. He is always invading, trespassing, despoiling, and the best ammunition is a strychnine preparation mixed with soaked grain and dropped by the spoonful into the numerous burrows. We once had a grand little house-cat who would sit by the garden fence, watching, waiting, and several times during the morning she would drag up a gopher almost as large as herself, packing them in a row on the kitchen step. Our domestic pets do like a word of praise.

In that interval between the sowing of wheat and oats, the garden comes in for attention and the troubled world recedes. A garden does not deal with turmoil or taxes, or war's fears and alarming shadows that may haunt our path. And Nature says once more to man: "Come, then, work and ye shall eat."

• • •

HANDLING PACKAGE BEES

PACKAGE bees will soon be arriving in Canada from the United States and preparation for their care should be made beforehand. Those who are expecting such packages should first of all make arrangements with their nearest express or customs officials for prompt delivery, remembering that a war exchange tax of 10 per cent of the bees' value must be paid to Customs before the bees are released.

For each package one hive fitted with ten drawn combs or full sheets of foundation is needed to house the bees and in addition from ten to fifteen pounds of sugar or honey are required to feed them.

As soon as the packages are received stand them in a cool, shady place and feed the bees by sprinkling a thin solution of sugar and water on the screening of the packages, states C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist. During late afternoon or evening release the bees in their hives following the directions that accompany the bees or as given in Special Pamphlet No. 3, Wartime Production Series. A copy of which may be obtained from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If the weather is cloudy and cool the bees may be released immediately upon arrival.

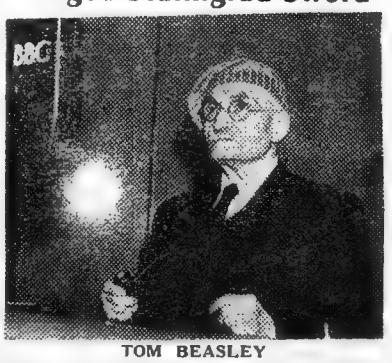
It is not the bees you receive that will produce the honey crop, but those which can be reared between the time the packages are placed in the hives and the time the clovers are in bloom. This means that the bees must not be allowed to run short of feed at any time. Start feeding as soon as the bees are in the hive and keep feeding until the bees are well established and obtaining enough from the fields for their needs. The best food is honey, but never give it to bees unless absolutely sure that it was produced by disease-free colonies. White sugar dissolved in equal parts water is the best substitute. To secure the sugar for feeding bees ask your Provincial Apiarist for the necessary permit giving him your full name and address, the number of colonies or packages to be fed and the minimum amount of sugar required.

• • •

Furniture Polish

THE finish on furniture may be renewed and small blemishes concealed by applying equal parts boiled linseed oil, turpentine, and white vinegar with a bit of wool material, and polishing with a silk cloth.

Forged Stalingrad Sword



TOM BEASLEY

Eighty-three-year-old craftsman employed by the old-established British firm of swordsmiths who forged the blade of the Stalingrad Sword of Honour which was presented by Mr. Churchill to Marshal Stalin at the Teheran Conference in December, 1943. Mr. Beasley broadcast in Macdonald Hastings' weekly programme "London Letter" in the British Broadcasting Corporation Overseas Service. He has forged swords for five sovereigns, and is here wearing the "sweat cap" which he wears when working. He began work, for his father, when he was eight years of age.

It took two days to forge the blade, but, as Beasley pointed out, it took seventy-five years to learn how to do it. Asked when he was going to retire his reply was—never. The managing director of the firm, H. B. Randolph, said Beasley always declares that he will die at his forge, and I really believe he will. Beasley is the father of 23 children.

Mr. Randolph said that the blade for the Stalingrad Sword is, in his opinion, the finest piece of tempered steel that has ever been made. The committee appointed by the King to approve the design decided to keep it as plain as possible and put everything into the quality of the craftsmanship. The blade bears this inscription in Russian and English: "To the steel-hearted people of Stalingrad." The scabbard is covered in lambskin; the pommel is crystal and the hilt is bound with gold wire.

At the moment Tom Beasley's work is forging Commando knives.

MIRRORS RESILVERED

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HOMEMAKING AND HOMEKEEPING

by Betty Bruce

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY,—This is the time of year when we improve our complexions by eating spinach. When gathering the spinach leaves be sure and pick a generous quantity, Janey, as spinach has an unbelievable way of shrinking in the cooking. Wash well and cook in as little water as possible without burning. Then chop finely, add salt and pepper and a liberal piece of butter. If you are serving this for dinner as a second vegetable, it will be complete as it is. If for supper, spread on a platter, arrange poached eggs on top, and garnish with fingers of toast. Or, arrange slices of hard-boiled eggs on the spinach, cover with grated cheese, and pop into the oven for a few minutes. Another way is to dispose a tablespoonful of cooked spinach on a slice of toast, and on the top place two or three slices of fried bacon.

Did you ever make spinach soup? Chop cooked spinach very finely. Mix a heaping tablespoon each of butter and flour in a saucepan; add spinach, salt and pepper and a quart of soup stock. Boil, remove from the fire, add a well-beaten egg and a squeeze of lemon, and serve.

Egg Dishes

At this time of year eggs are plentiful and at their best. Perhaps the daintiest way to cook them is by poaching. A nice dish is made by combining poached eggs with creamed salmon. Stamp out rounds of bread an inch thick; remove the centres. Brush with melted butter and brown in the oven. Fill with creamed salmon. Dispose a poached egg on top of each round. Serve garnished with parsley.

More care is required in poaching eggs than in cooking them in any other way. Add a teaspoon of salt and a tablespoon of vinegar to a quart of boiling water. Break each egg into a saucer, remove the pan from the fire a moment and gently slip the egg into it. Let water simmer but not boil. If the water is allowed to boil, the eggs will be tough: if it is not hot enough, they will be ragged. The beauty of poached eggs is to have them barely covered with water so that a little of the yolks shows golden through the veil of white. To keep the eggs from sticking, grease the pan well before pouring the water into it.

Egg scallops are as tasty as they are sightly. Boil six eggs hard, remove shells and chop slightly. Mix with one teacup each of boiled rice and mashed potatoes. Add salt and pepper, one tablespoon of melted butter, and one teaspoon each of vinegar and of Worcestershire sauce. Put into gem pans. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs over the top, and a few gratings of cheese. Bake a golden brown.

Another Method

Who doesn't like old-fashioned scrambled eggs? Break eggs into a bowl, season with salt and pepper, and a grating of onion if desired. Pour into a hot frying pan, in which you have melted some butter. Do not let them cook too quickly, and, as the eggs begin to thicken, stir gently until cooked. The addition of as many spoonfuls of cream or milk as there are eggs makes the scramble a little more dainty.

Mother makes a dish that she calls fluffed eggs, and of which we are all very fond. Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs. Put four muffin rings in a pan of hot water, and when the water boils, drop the yolk of an egg into each ring. Toast four slices of bread, and on each slice spread any left-over meat or chicken chopped finely, and moistened with a little gravy or butter. Place a cooked yolk on each slice of bread. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and drop in large spoonfuls over the yolks. Sprinkle with grated cheese and paprika and set in the oven for a few minutes to brown.

The ordinary way to boil eggs is to drop them into boiling water, and boil for three or four minutes. Try this way, and see if you like it: Place the eggs in boiling water, cover and set to the back of the stove, where the water will keep moderately hot but not boil. Remove after ten minutes. The yolk and the white will be equally cooked, and will have a flavour that the quickly cooked eggs do not have.

Love to you both, from us all.—
BETTY.

• • •

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If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

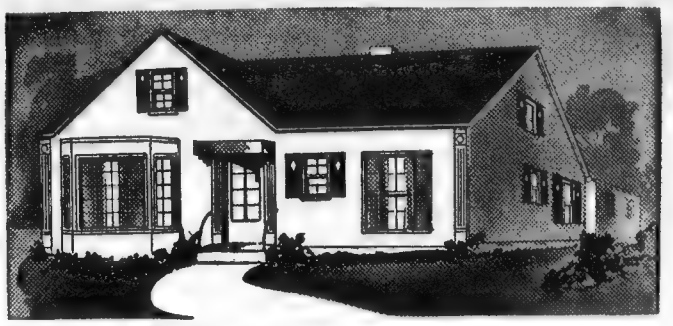
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And Build Up Resistance Against It!
If *you* suffer from cramps, headache, backache, tired, weak, faint, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", blue spells—due to female functional monthly disturbances—start *at once* —take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—it's made *especially for women*.
Pinkham's Compound is so helpful to relieve such distress because of its soothing effect on *one of woman's most important organs*. Taken regularly—it builds up resistance against such symptoms. Also a fine stomachic tonic! Thousands upon thousands helped. Made in Canada.

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Improved, new feminine hygiene way gives CONTINUOUS ACTION FOR HOURS!
●How much happier, the woman who knows the truth about this problem! For your very health may depend on *up-to-date facts* about modern feminine hygiene!
You may think you do know—but many women, who think that, still make the mistake of relying on weak, ineffective home-made mixtures. Or worse, they risk using over-strong solutions of acids, which can easily burn and injure delicate tissues.
Today, well-informed women everywhere rely on Zonitors, the new safe convenient feminine hygiene way!
Zonitors are dainty, snow-white suppositories! Non-greasy. They spread a protective coating and kill germs instantly at contact. Deodorize, by actually *destroying* odor, instead of temporarily "masking" it. *Give continuous action for hours!*
Powerful, yet so safe for delicate tissues! Non-poisonous, non-burning. Zonitors help promote gentle healing. No apparatus; nothing to mix. At all druggists . . .
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Zonitors SO CONVENIENT

Saskatchewan Launches Farm Home Survey

HON. J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the Government is setting up a committee to make a complete study of farm housing in the province. The committee will consist of Professor R. P. Frey, B.Ed., M.Sc., department of agricultural engineering, University of Saskatchewan, Miss Edith Rowles, M.Sc., supervisor of women's work, extension department, University of Saskatchewan; G. N. Denike, B.S.A., agricultural engineer, Swift Current Experimental Farm; Mrs. Wallace Thomson, B.Sc., (H.Ec.), Pense; J. G. Schaeffer, B.Sc., sanitary engineer, department of public health; C. Coxall, M.R.A.I.C., architect, department of public works; G. B. Harrison, agricultural engineer, will be employed full time under the general guidance of the committee.

Members of the committee have been selected for their special training, knowledge and experience. Their knowledge will be of great value in guiding the work and making sure that every aspect of the farm housing problem will be carefully examined.

As a result of this study, definite information will be made available to farmers on such problems as the best methods of reconstructing and repairing present farm homes; the installation of heating; water supplies; electrical fixtures; sewage disposal; and the most effective methods of insulation.

In addition to studies of these separate problems, efforts will be made to design farm homes which can be constructed from available materials at minimum costs. Studies will be made of different construction materials and information on all aspects of the problem will be sought from all available sources both in Canada and other countries. The whole purpose of the study will be to put into the hands of farmers the best and most complete possible information respecting design and construction of farm homes.

There is every reason for believing that there will be an extensive building programme in the post-war period, consequently it is important that farmers should have available to them information which will enable them to make the most efficient use of both materials and finances.

• • •

Changed Food Habits

THE housewife's use of spice has increased since the United States entered the war, according to a survey made for the American Spice Trade Association. In a cross section of 1,529 families (3.9 members per family) nationally it was found that 18.1 per cent are using more spices now. They gave as their reasons for this increase the fact that spices make cheap cuts of meat more attractive, that rationing has limited these families in the use of their favorite recipes and they use spices to make economical dishes more appetizing. And, lastly, that they are using more spices in preparing lunch boxes for members of their families working in war plants.

According to the spice survey, which was conducted independently for the American Spice Trade Association by a research organization, the war has cut home baking 50 per cent. In the group reporting, half said they bake less than they did two years ago, giving as their reason the shortage of fats and sugar. Only 22 per cent of the housewives reporting said they had increased their home baking.

The survey showed also that almost without exception towns with a high percentage of war workers spent more per family for food than did citizens of non-war plant areas. Of all groups, 12.4 per cent said they were spending 10 per cent more for food than they had two years ago, 33.4 per cent said they were spending 20 per cent more, 29.8 per cent said they were spending 30 per cent more and 15 per cent reported a 50 per cent increase in their food costs.

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Quality Safeguarded

HIDDEN price increases through degradation of quality in women's, misses', men's and children's wear are curtailed through a new Wartime Prices and Trade Board order requiring manufacturers to label their goods with the W.P.T.B. license number, and style number. This will enable the Board's inspectors to trace garments to their source and investigate complaints of degradation.

The order is effective on March 1.

• • •

FLAVOR CUTLETS

AN extra flavour for veal cutlets is had for the grating. Add a bit of grated cheese, preferably nippy, to crumbs. Dip cutlets into beaten egg and then into crumb-cheese mixture and pan-fry in hot lard. A snappy variation of an easy dish!

Sugar For Canning

FIVE pounds of sugar per person will be available for home canning on May 25, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced recently. Another five pounds per person will be available on July 6. These supplies will be in addition to the allotment on the regular sugar coupons.

The canning sugar is to be bought with the spare "F" coupons in Ration Book No. 3. Five of these "F" coupons are valid on and after May 25, with five more valid on and after July 6.

If canning sugar is not wanted the "F" coupons may be converted into preserves coupons at Local Ration Board offices for purchase of manufactured preserves.

War Heroes

L/S Wm. A. Fisher
Of Black Diamond, Alberta, sole survivor of the 147 man crew of the St. Croix. He and 80 members of the crew were picked up three hours after the sinking of the St. Croix by H.M.S. Itchen which was torpedoed 36 hours later. Leading Stoker Fisher was finally rescued by a Polish merchantman. After a brief shore leave, he has gone back to active duty "to finish the job"
SPORK has gone to war too!

SPORK THE DELICIOUS HAM SENSATION OF MANY USES, may not always be found on your grocer's shelves. This is because the requirements of Canada's armed forces must take first place. We know you'll understand.
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WRIST WATCH FREE
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Your nerves and bodily organs are also tired so that digestion fails and you lie awake at nights unable to sleep.
Perhaps there is nothing that can so definitely help you as Dr. Chase's NERVE FOOD. Many people find this to be the case. Why not benefit by their experience.
Ask for the new economy size bottle of
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SELECTED RECIPES

Tasty Spring Desserts from Stored Apples

THE apple, a toothsome delight of juicy deliciousness when hampers and barrels are filled in the early autumn, loses much of its crispness and savor as winter passes on. Then it is that the supply still on hand must be made into tasty dishes and ways devised to tempt the appetite, because, even at this time of the year the apple retains its health-giving properties.

Here are a few suggestions:

Stuffed Apple Salad

Cook apples as for coddled apples. Fill centres with cottage or cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts and softened with salad dressing. Serve on nests of heart lettuce or on a bed of shredded lettuce.

Apple Crisp Pudding

Peel and core 6 to 8 apples and cut in slices ½ inch thick to make 4 cups of apples; 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 7 tablespoons butter, ½ cup water, 1 cup sugar, ¾ cup flour (pastry or cake). Butter casserole, add apples, then pour over the water. Work together sugar, cinnamon, flour, and butter with finger tips until crumbly. Spread over the apple mixture, then bake uncovered. Serve while warm with whipped cream. Temperature 375; baking time, 45 to 60 minutes.

Coddled Apples

2 cups boiling water, 1 to 2 cups sugar, 8 apples. Make a syrup of boiling sugar and water five minutes. Core and pare apples; cook slowly in syrup; cover closely and watch carefully. When tender, lift out apples, add a little lemon juice to syrup and pour over apples. The cavities may be filled with jelly or raisins or raspberry jam.

Apple Dessert

Cut squares of sponge cake about three inches to the side. Spread thickly with applesauce. Top with whipped cream.

Apple Surprise

Add 1 cup grated apple to 1 package cherry or strawberry jelly powder. Serve with whipped cream or custard sauce.

Apple Cake

1 cup white sugar, ½ cup butter, pinch of salt, 1½ cups applesauce. Beat sugar, salt and butter well together, then add applesauce; mix 2 cups flour; ½ teaspoon cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, 2 teaspoons baking soda, 2 cups seeded raisins and add to the applesauce mixture. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes.

Dutch Apple Cake

2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, 2 apples ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup butter, 2/3 cup milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Sift the dry ingredients, except the sugar and cinnamon; cut or rub in the butter, add the milk and beaten egg gradually. Spread ½ inch thick on a shallow buttered pan. Pare and cut the apples in sections lengthwise and set in rows on the dough with the sharp edges pressed lightly into the dough; sprinkle the top with sugar and cinnamon, bake in a hot oven 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot with lemon or hard sauce.

Incorporating Milk Into Children's Meals

DO you feel you just can't get your children to drink their quart of milk a day? Then why not get them to eat it! Milk is so important that every one of us should make a real effort to see that, somehow or other, we do get our daily requirement.

It always has first place on any list of foods necessary for a good diet. This is because milk is an almost perfect food — the most complete of all our foods. When that daily quart of milk is taken apart by scientists, and analyzed they find that it will supply a person with:

- All of the calcium they need in a day.
- All of the riboflavin they need in a day.
- Half of the Vitamin A they need in a day.
- Half of the Thiamin they need in a day.
- More than half of the Protein they need in a day.
- One-third of the Calories they need in a day.

Is that not a count striking enough for us to make every effort to see that these needs are supplied? And most important of all is that these needs are supplied? And most important of all is the fact that milk is the only food from which children can get enough calcium or riboflavin. Without milk, it is impossible for them to supply this need from other foods. Calcium builds strong bones and teeth. Riboflavin puts pep and energy into life, as well as keeping the eyes and skin in good condition.

So help out the milk situation at your house by serving more milk puddings, cream soups, souffles, creamed vegetables, etc. Here's a suggestion to add interest to the old reliable rice pudding:

LEMON RICE CREAM

½ cup rice
2 cups milk
1 cup boiling water
1 egg, separated
1/3 cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Juice and grated or finely chopped rind of 1 lemon

Method: — Wash rice. Cook with milk and water over boiling water until tender, about 50 minutes. Mix egg yolk, sugar, salt, lemon juice and rind, and add to the rice-milk mixture. Cook 2 or 3 minutes. Beat egg white until stiff, but not dry, and fold into rice mixture. Yield: 8 servings.

TIMELY TIPS CONCERNING VITAMINS

ARE you a vitamin fan? Every time you read a vitamin article in which the symptoms of some vitamin deficiency are described, do you decide that that's exactly what's the matter with you? Certainly it behooves every one of us to keep up to date and learn all that we possibly can about proper nutrition. This knowledge is our weapon against these deficiency diseases, and we soon realize the importance of following the food rules in our daily menus. We realize that if we do follow the food rules we will not need to indulge in these bouts of self-diagnosis — followed so often by self-treatment.

What about the use of vitamin concentrates and synthetic preparations? They have great usefulness to doctors in the treatment and prevention of particular diseases and have been used with considerable success. However, the indiscriminate use of these preparations without the advise of a physician is usually unnecessary and very unwise. Real vitamin deficiencies which result in ill-health are usually multiple, and, hence, the hit-or-miss selection of a single one of the vitamins is apt to be of little value. Some authorities even feel that our knowledge of the vitamins is still so incomplete that it is a mistake to administer to ourselves extra doses of any particular one as too much of it may upset the bodily assimilation of some of the others.

So put your energies into studying new and interesting ways of serving well-balanced meals and you won't have to worry about the state of your health. You will enjoy the change—and so will your family!



THUMBS DOWN ON DULL MEALS!



MAGIC'S CARAMEL BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
1 egg
½ cup milk
½ cup brown sugar
½ cup chopped nuts, any kind, or raisins

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk to make ¾ cup; add to first mixture. Roll out ¼-inch thick; sprinkle with brown sugar and nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces. Stand on end in well-greased muffin pans. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 18.



MADE IN CANADA

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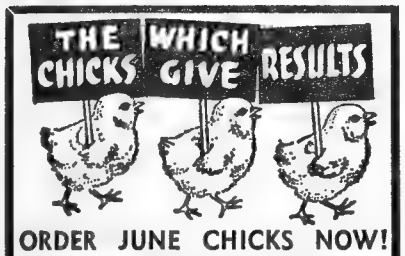
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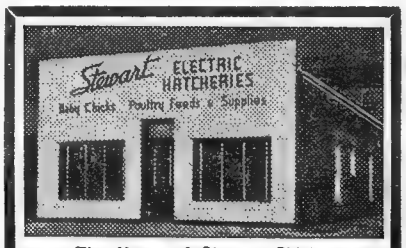
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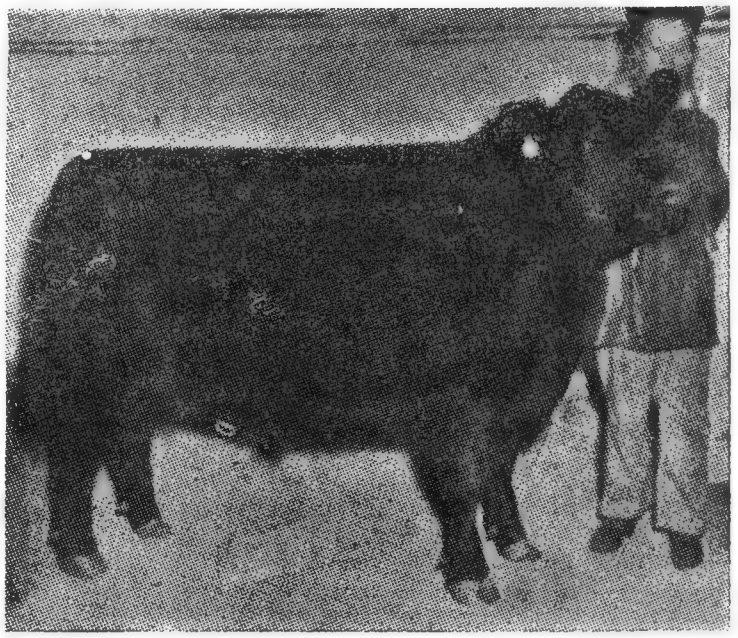
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5. You pay a regular interest charge on unpaid balances for this convenience. For example, on a purchase of $80 worth of coal to be paid for over a period of six months the interest charge — *the only additional charge* you pay — would amount to $1.44.
6. The value of the coal bought by any individual under this Plan must not be less than $50 and not more than $250.
7. All coal purchased under the Plan must be delivered into consumers' bins not later than September 30th, 1944.
8. Your dealer will make delivery to you during the coming months as and when he can.

COAL IS COLD-WEATHER INSURANCE...

Make it Your Policy to Order NOW!

CC-5

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
Honourable C. D. Howe Minister

Huge Ford Output

REACHING the highest volume in its history the 1943 operations of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, resulted in an output valued at $181,383,770, as compared with $177,418,466 in 1942.

The annual report records shipments of 79,602 automotive units in 1943. Sales of vehicles for civilian use were further curtailed in 1943 to 3,511 units including tractors, as compared with 14,589 in 1942. Production of conventional type trucks for military use was substantially reduced owing to a further shift of military demand toward special type vehicles, including universal carriers. The total value of output for the year was higher than in 1942, mainly because of increased shipments of spare parts and a greater proportion of more costly special types of military vehicles.

Provision for taxes on the Company's 1943 income amounted to $6,228,000, as compared with $5,500,000 in 1942. Of the 1943 taxes $925,000 is refundable and is included in the net profit.

Capital expenditures in 1943 were $4,056,676, principally for further extensions to the foundry and heat treat building and equipment. Fixed assets were increased to a total of $44,725,786 on which depreciation reserve amounted to $32,829,511.

Operating profits of overseas subsidiary companies located in Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa, declined in 1943 to $1,606,865, as compared with $2,310,780 in 1942. Dividends received from these companies totalled $861,137 in comparison with $989,568 in 1942.

Dividends totalling $1.00 per share were paid in 1943 aggregating $1,658,960. Earned surplus at year end totalled $28,462,860, an increase over the previous year of $1,836,078.

The report records the death of Mr. Edsel Ford on May 26, 1943. He became a director and Vice-President of Ford Canada in 1919, President in 1927 and chairman of the board in 1929, in which office he served the company until his death.

• • •

Speed versus Tires

AT 65 miles per hour, tires wear out four times as fast as they would at a speed of 35 miles an hour, according to a study of 2,000,00 miles of tire travel conducted by the Engineering Experiment Station of Iowa State College, and the Public Roads Administration. Tire mileage at 65 miles per hour was estimated at 18,700 miles. The test, which was conducted on all major types of roads, also showed that recapped treads made of 95 per cent reclaimed rubber are good for 14,000 miles if speed is restricted to 35 miles an hour. Other measures that added thousands of miles of wear to tires studied in the survey were periodic inspection, slow starting and stopping, reduced speed on sharp curves and steep hills, and a weekly inflation checkup.—Popular Mechanics.

• • •

Bees Important

MORE and more it becomes apparent that to insure full production of fruits, vegetables, and legumes a larger honeybee population will be necessary. In Iowa neighborhoods where only wild bees are present the yield of red clover seed is only about a bushel per acre, while in some other places where large numbers of bees are present from six to 12 bushels per acre are harvested. If such a bee population is to be provided, it is essential that there be ample bee pasture to support large outfits. Thus the solution of the bee pasture problem comes to be something of public interest. Once the public fully realizes the extent to which a prosperous agriculture must depend upon the honeybees this problem will receive serious attention.—The American Bee Journal.

• • •

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While Our Boys Do the Fighting—
Let's Do the BUYING — Get Your
Share of WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Wit *of the* World

Who Knows?

SURGEON (as he passed the bed of a smiling but badly wounded soldier): "Anything I can do for you?"

Wounded Soldier: "Yes, Doctor, perhaps you can tell me something I'd very much like to know."

Doctor: "Fire ahead! What is it?"

Soldier: "Well, Doctor, when one doctor doctors another doctor, does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor the other doctor like the doctor wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor the other doctor like the doctor doing the doctoring wants to doctor him?"

Not Yellow Peril

MRS. Murphy—"What do you hear from your boy, Mike, in Australia?"

Mrs. Clancy—"It's bad news. He writes that he's running around with a jeep!"

Mrs. Murphy—"Don't worry, Mrs. Clancy, that's what they call those army automobiles."

Mrs. Clancy—"Praise the saints. I thought a jeep was a female Jap."

Don't Even Look

THE woman at the slip counter in a department store complained to the clerk: "But this isn't a shadow-proof skirt. That's the kind I want."

"Oh," replied the clerk, "they don't make those any more. You see there are no men left on the streets except 4F's and they can't see anything."

Knows Her Sailors

"WHAT'S the matter, Mary?"

"I've got rheumatism in my muscles."

"You ought to visit a masseur."

"What's that?"

"A man who pinches you all over."

"Oh, you mean a marine!"

In Reverse

REPORTER: "I've got a perfect news story."

Editor: "How come? Man bite a dog?"

Reporter: "No, a hydrant sprinkled one."

Call the Guard!

COLONEL: "Your reports should be written in such a manner that even the most ignorant may understand them."

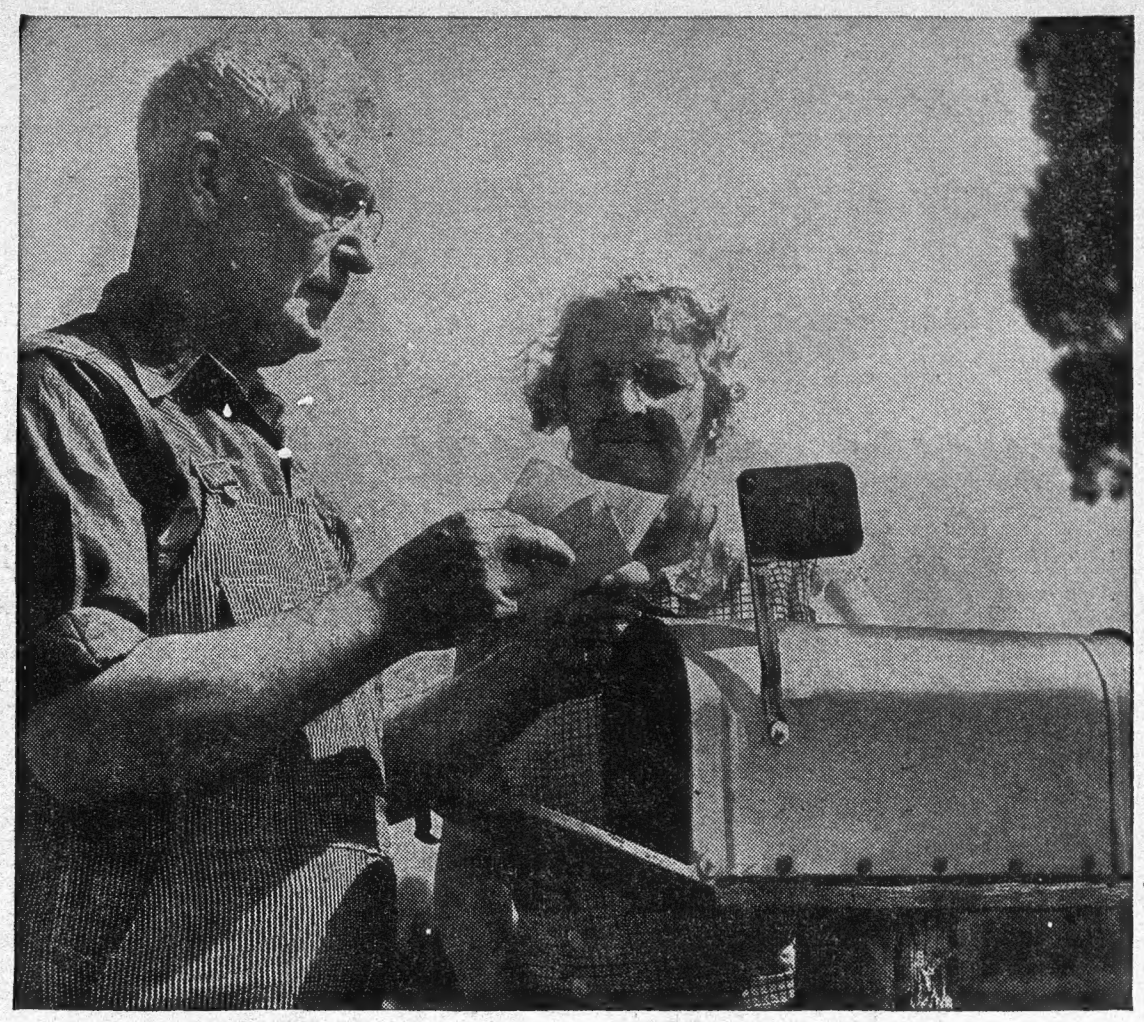
Sergeant: "And what is it, sir, that you don't understand?"

THE LOAN RANGER



POP SAYS TO ED JONES: "STOP SCRAPPIN' WITH THE INLAWS AN' TAKE A CRACK AT THE OUTLAWS!"

Buy Victory Bonds



You Will Reap More than You Sow

IN buying Victory Bonds the farmer can plant his money safely . . . assured of a *full* return at maturity of the Bonds, safeguarded by all Canada's great wealth . . . assured, in addition, of the regular payment of interest as long as he holds these bonds.

The farmer, too, can regard Victory Bonds as his best reserves . . . quickly convertible into cash for unexpected emergencies . . . readily acceptable as security for loans. *This Bank will lend the farmer money on his Victory Bonds for future needs at very low rates.*

The farmer can buy Victory Bonds by mail, simply by writing a letter to any branch of the bank as follows:

Dear Sir:

I enclose application to purchase $ (par value) of 3% Sixth Victory Loan Bonds to which is attached cheque for an initial payment of 10%.

I promise to pay you the balance of the purchase price, plus accrued interest at 3% per annum, within six months from this date.

and sending it to the Bank through his nearest Post Office or rural mail box.

Buy Victory Bonds to the Limit!

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Established 1867

RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, G.C.M.G., *Chairman of the Board*

S. H. LOGAN, *President*

A. E. ARSCOTT, C.B.E. *Executive Vice-President*

S. M. WEDD, *General Manager*

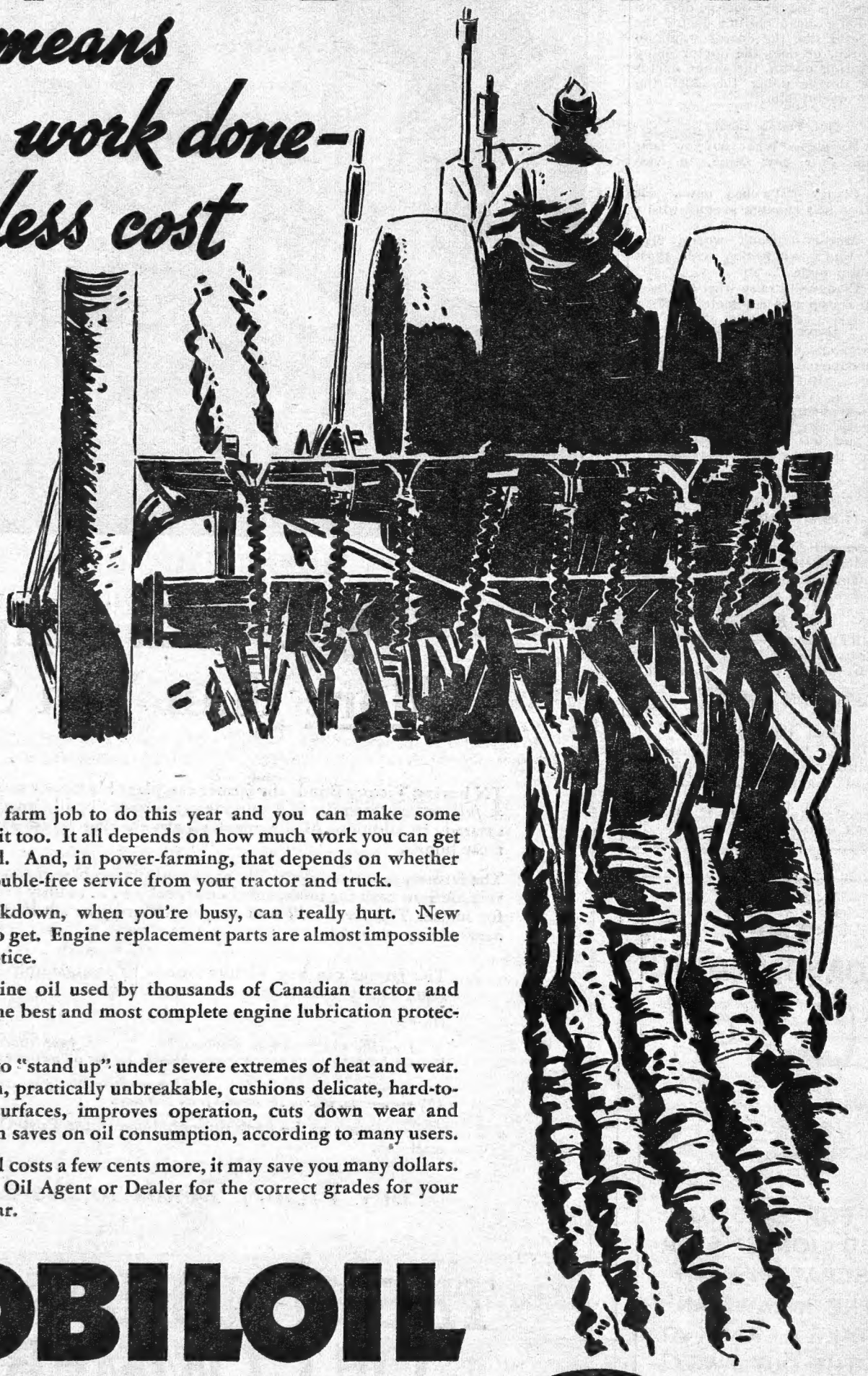
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BETTER LUBRICATION

means

more work done—

at less cost



YOU'VE got a big farm job to do this year and you can make some real money out of it too. It all depends on how much work you can get done on your land. And, in power-farming, that depends on whether you get steady, trouble-free service from your tractor and truck.

One serious breakdown, when you're busy, can really hurt. New tractors are hard to get. Engine replacement parts are almost impossible to get on short notice.

Mobiloil, the engine oil used by thousands of Canadian tractor and truck owners, is the best and most complete engine lubrication protection you can buy.

Mobiloil is made to "stand up" under severe extremes of heat and wear. Its tough, oily film, practically unbreakable, cushions delicate, hard-to-replace bearing surfaces, improves operation, cuts down wear and depreciation—even saves on oil consumption, according to many users.

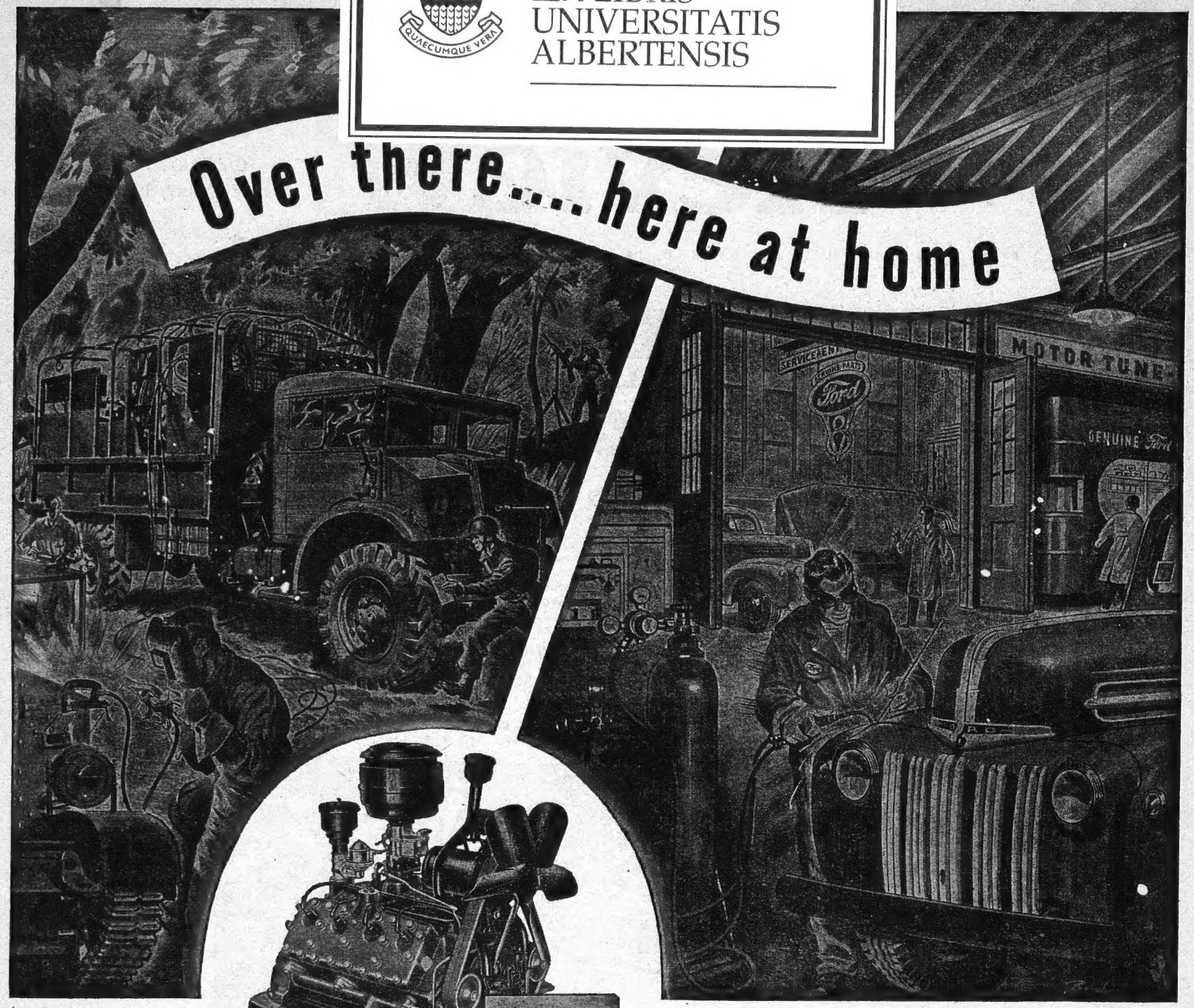
Although Mobiloil costs a few cents more, it may save you many dollars. See your Imperial Oil Agent or Dealer for the correct grades for your tractor, truck or car.

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It's backed by expert service

IN SPITE OF SHELL AND BOMB DAMAGE, in spite of cruel over-loading and the wracking punishment of mine-blasted roads, motorized columns have continued to roll forward carrying United Nations troops and supplies. Ford mobile workshops, equipped with welding equipment, lathe, drill press, and other tools, and manned by skilled mechanics, are playing a real part in keeping motorized equipment moving in the war zones.

Here in Canada, Ford trucks are bearing a heavy share of the load in keeping materials and equipment moving to and from the production lines. 700 Ford dealers right across Canada are doing a thorough job in supplying expert service for car and truck owners. Though many of their skilled mechanics are serving with the armed forces, Ford dealers have done a magnificent job in keeping essential transportation operating efficiently.

A GREAT POWER PLANT

Over there, and here at home, the famous Ford V-8 engine keeps the loads rolling along the road to victory. In stamina, in smoothness, in economy, it's today's outstanding engine. It's noted everywhere for its trouble-free performance. But when it does need tuning up or overhauling, it's backed over there by skilled army mechanics, and here in Canada by the service of 700 Ford dealers.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, FARM TRACTORS, BUSES) **OF CANADA, LIMITED**

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE